



The Antiquary.



DECEMBER, 1915.

Notes of the Month.

THE Somersetshire Archaeological and Natural History Society has accepted as a deposit on loan for at least twenty-one years, for exhibition in the Taunton Castle Museum, the collection of miscellaneous specimens, mostly local, formed by the late Mr. Arthur Hull and bequeathed by him to the Corporation of Chard, to form a nucleus for a museum for that town. The collection, which has been stored in a small room at Chard Town Hall since 1881, is practically unknown. The specimens were recently removed from Chard to Taunton by Mr. H. St. George Gray, the Society's Curator, and they include many interesting additions to the many series of local archaeological and ethnological objects in the large County Museum of Somerset.

The various articles on the Belgian war area which Mr. John A. Randolph has been supplying to the *Architect* have just been collected and issued in a permanent pamphlet form, with all the illustrations and a few addenda, at the nominal price of one shilling. The booklet is issued by the publishers of our contemporary, Messrs. Gilbert Wood and Co., Ltd., Imperial Buildings, Ludgate Circus, E.C. In the first part of Mr. Randolph's article in the November *Antiquary*, at the bottom of col. 1, p. 409, "châteaux" is a slip for "château." The only château is at Laerne; there is none at any of the other places named.

VOL. XI.

We learn from the *Yorkshire Post* of October 26, that during some excavations at St. Leonard's Hospital, York, in the Philosophical Society's Gardens, a small section of cobbled Roman road has been discovered some two feet below the surface. The road is ten to twelve feet wide, and is provided with a channel at the side in the usual manner of the Roman roads. It is believed to form part of a road leading from the river to the garrison, and was probably covered at the time of the erection of St. Leonard's Hospital, which dates from the reign of Athelstan. The Philosophical Society propose to complete the excavation, and secure the opinion of Dr. Haverfield on the section.

In a paper contributed by the Rev. J. F. Hodgson, D.C.L., which was read at a meeting of the Newcastle Society of Antiquaries on October 27, interesting reference was made to the detached Chantry Chapel of the Blessed Catherine at Hilton, near Ingleton, in Durham, a structure founded by Thomas Baldoff in the twelfth century, and now part of the Raby estate. An inserted panel in the parish church of St. Margaret at Barnard Castle, a large stone effigy of St. Anthony, dating from the days of Richard III., which, in the course of its career, had formed part of a rockery at Barnard Castle, was another subject of the paper, which also drew attention to a monumental effigy in the Collegiate Church of St. Cuthbert, Darlington, an investigation of which threw considerable light on the affairs of bishops in the days of old.

Those interested in the Prehistoric Iron Age and Late Celtic Antiquities will be glad to know that vol. ii. of *Glastonbury Lake Village*, edited by Messrs. Arthur Bulleid and H. St. George Gray, is now being printed, and it is hoped to publish it about the middle of next year. The volume will be a large one, and we understand it will be copiously illustrated, and will conclude with an index to both volumes. The chapters by Mr. Gray are: Beads of Amber and Glass, Iron Objects, Currency, Bone Objects, Antler Objects, Perforated Tusks, Baked Clay, Spindle-whorls and Objects of Flint; whilst Mr. Bulleid will be responsible for the long

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chapter (well illustrated) on Pottery, and also the chapters on Unbaked Clay, Querns and Stone Objects. The chapters on the Human and Animal Bones will be by Professor Boyd Dawkins, Bird Bones by Dr. C. W. Andrews, and Botanical Specimens and Grain by Mr. Clement Reid.

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We note with much regret the death, early in November, of Mr. Luke Owen Pike, formerly of the Record Office. For many years he worked on the editing and translating of the Edward III. year books in the Rolls Series. He was also the author of *A History of Crime in England*.

✱ ✱ ✱
This number of the *Antiquary*—the last, alas! which will be published—completes the thirty-sixth year of the magazine's existence, during the last seventeen years of which it has been in the charge of the present Editor. He wishes, in taking leave of the readers of the *Antiquary*, to express his deep indebtedness to the many contributors and correspondents who during those years have given him much valued assistance. Not a few of those who were regular correspondents or contributors during the earlier years of his somewhat prolonged period of editorship, as well as his immediate predecessor, Mr. T. M. Fallow, F.S.A., have passed away; but others have taken their places and lightened the labours of the Editor. To all those who in any way have assisted him, and to the many indulgent readers of the magazine, he tenders a grateful and regretful farewell.



Some Unrestored Churches in Kent and Sussex.

BY THE LATE J. TAVENOR-PERRY.

(Concluded from p. 382.)

PLAXTOLE CHURCH, KENT.

SKETCH No. 13.—The interesting post-Reformation and, probably, unconsecrated church of Plaxtole underwent, a few years ago, a peculiarly brutal and uncalled-for "restoration" and alteration, which has for ever destroyed

its unique character; and properly to appreciate this it is necessary to give a slight sketch of its history. There was, at the beginning of the seventeenth century, an ancient building here, then known as "Plaxtole Chapelle," which had fallen into desuetude, and, in 1637, Archbishop Laud issued a license for its "reconciliation" and re-use for morning and evening prayer. The result of a restoration then carried out was unsatisfactory, and a new church was determined upon, and through Laud's influence Charles I. issued a proclamation for the collection of funds throughout the neighbouring dioceses for two years, to be expended on the new building. We have no account of how these funds were collected, but enough were procured to bring the Archbishop's scheme to a



No. 13.

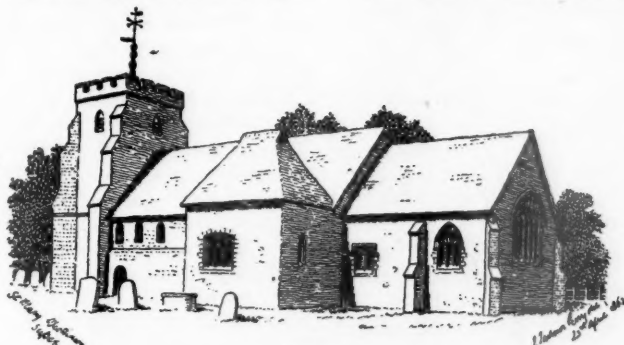
successful issue, though he was dead before its completion, for there was a tablet, destroyed during the recent works, recording the fact and giving the date of 1649. As then built it consisted of a nave and chancel under one roof, and five bays long,* with a western tower and north and south porches. It had a fine oak hammer-beam roof, of wide span, with the ends of the trusses resting on half-pins against the walls, the whole roof being of the Middle Temple type; and this fact goes far to strengthen the theory that Inigo Jones had a hand in designing the fabric. Right across the west end stretched a gallery which formed part of the original design, as evidenced by the arrangement of the windows in the westernmost bay.

* A similar arrangement may be seen at the post-Reformation Chapel of Groombridge, near Tunbridge Wells.

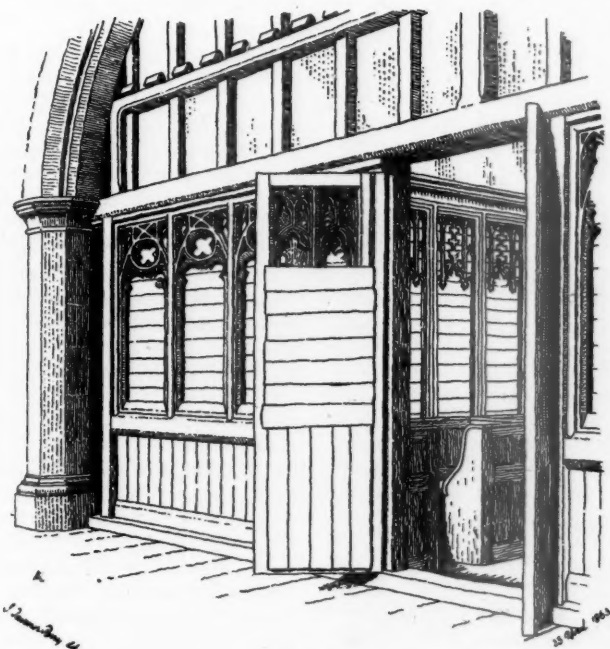
In 1852 a slight restoration was effected, and the church was lengthened by a few feet, some of the windows were renewed and "improved," the area was fitted with new

ever, beyond this not much damage was done, and the aspect it then presented is shown on our sketch.

The more recent alterations cannot by any



No. 14.



No. 15.

benches, and for the old font, which had probably survived from the original chapel but is now lost, was substituted one of Mrs. Coade's composition. On the whole, how-

stretch of the imagination be regarded as a "restoration," and the main plea put forward, to hide the real intention, was that of extension, a plea falsified by the fact that the

ancient western gallery which accommodated many people was ruthlessly torn out from the structure of which it formed an integral part. Across the east end of the building was raised a lofty transeptal arrangement, with a chancel in a mongrel style, which may suggest to a puzzled archæologist of the future that they are themselves a very bad restoration of a structure much older than the original church. Tablets of great historical value, one from the old "Plaxtole Chapelle," have been destroyed, and the second font has also been cast forth to make room for an appropriate memorial to a local magnate; an Archbishop was found who permitted the work to be done, and blessed it on its completion, and the people of the village seem proud of their achievement.

ST. MARY, WESTHAM, SUSSEX.

Sketches Nos. 14 and 15.—Less than half-a-mile westward of the already described Pevensy Church stands that of Westham, with the famous Castle in between, and the chancels of each of them suffered the same degradation. The church consists of a nave, north aisle, chancel, south chapel or transept, and a tower standing at the west end of the nave. The nave was Norman, and the south wall of it (showing in our sketch) with a range of small windows remains. To this a north aisle was added about 1300, the north transept, if there was one, being pulled down to make room for it; and about the same time, or a little later, the massive tower was erected. The south transept is also Norman, but with later windows inserted. The Norman chancel, which seems to have been apsidal, was pulled down early in the fifteenth century, and the present fine chancel built. In 1863, the date of our sketches, the building had fallen into a neglected condition, the vicar being non-resident, and the chancel was secularized and quite cut off from the church by boarding being nailed across the ancient rood-screen, which was standing there otherwise perfect. The south transept had a fine parclose screen which was treated in a similar manner, and the space thus cut off was used as a parish school. Soon afterwards, however, the chancel was restored to its proper use, and, lamentable as it may appear, the rood-

screen was taken down, the rood-beam torn out from its sockets, and such fragments as survived were packed away in the tower, whence they were rescued by the present vicar and set up again as a screen at the west end. They were then scraped from an accumulation of dirt a quarter of an inch thick, which it is to be feared may have included remains of decorative painting. In 1877 the church was well restored by Paley, and the transept screen re-opened, but, unfortunately, the rood-screen was not replaced. Our sketches show the exterior of the church and the two screens as they existed in 1863.

Such is an account of the gain and loss a few comparatively unknown churches in Kent and Sussex have sustained from so-called restoration; and measured by some hundreds, we approximate to the sum of the damage our churches have sustained during the last century at the hands of their ecclesiastical guardians and their incompetent or rapacious professional advisers. All have been reduced to one dead level of correct Gothic as understood by each individual architect employed, in striking contrast to the picturesqueness of that older state of affairs described by Mr. Stevenson at the Royal Institute of British Architects, in 1877, whose words we must quote in conclusion: "The result is," he says, describing one of the unrestored interiors, "not homogeneous, or in accordance with correct mediæval taste, for all styles of architecture are mingled; but it is the history of the last eight hundred years, and each generation has left its mark. It is full of picturesque effects and charming passages of colour. It has a true harmony not of form but of spirit, that spirit of love and reverence and religion which has found expression in varying forms through the course of the last eight centuries. Thirty years ago England was full of such old churches. A few are left, but to our children they will be absolutely unknown. Unless the fashion changes, every one will have been *restored*."



Bishop's Stortford School Library, 1668-1893.

By W. B. GERISH.

ALTHOUGH the date of the foundation set down at the head of this article is 1668, the books which formed the school library were probably being brought together for many years previous to this, as it was the practice for every scholar, on leaving, to present a volume to the library. It may, however, be assumed that the majority of the larger works were acquired by the master, who was evidently a man of wide reading and attainments.

The greater part of the information concerning the library has been taken from a large book bound in calf, with a clasp, called "A Booke of the Accomte of the Churchwardens, Overseers and the Officers of the P'she of Stortford," 1656-1772. The first reference reads:

"Whereas by the provident care of Mr. Thomas Leigh, gent., the most worthy and industrious master of the Grammar School of Bishop's Stortford, in the County of Hertford, for the space of forty and seven years, there was, for the advancement and encouragement of piety and learning, a Library added to the said School, and by himself and his procurement furnished with a considerable number of good books. For the Presentation whereof to Posterity, it was his desire that after his death, once every year, the said Library should be visited by the minister and churchwardens for the time being, and some of the chief inhabitants of the said Towne, and a Catalogue taken of the Books and Registered in a booke to be layed up by the Officers in the Vestry, which being yearly examined, if there be any addition made, the same also to be entred into the Register.

"In pursuance whereof and for the perpetuating the memory of the Promoter of so good a work, to whose pious care we attribute this great benefit: Wee, the Ministers, Churchwardens and Chief Inhabitants of the said Town whose names are hereafter written did

there meet together on the ninth day of March Anno Dni. 1668, and took this ensuing Catalogue containing in number one hundred three score and eighteen books, with a pair of Globes. And doe order that for the future every year at or about the same time (as shall be thought most convenient) the same course be taken for keeping the said Library intire to Posterity. In witness whereof we have hereunto set our hands the day and year before written:

"Nath. Croocher, Vicar; Rob. Wolley, Thos. Leigh, Math. Wolley, Ralph Manistee, Will Reade, senr., George Holgate, George Jene, John Ashby, John Venables, Thomas Roberts (these latter three were Churchwardens), Wm. Reade, junr., Thomas Scott, James Brand, Sam. Dixon, Thomas Ballam, John Godfrey, John Apton, Joseph Pasfield."

This is followed by four pages of the catalogue of the books, which comprised only 171 volumes, not 178 as specified, with this note:

"We whose names are hereunder written having promised and called over ye books in ye Library doe find that these books hereunder mentioned were left out of ye former Catalogue (five additional volumes are specified).

"To the remaining numbers entire the 18th day of April. Since our former perusall these books following have been added (six volumes specified).

"March ye 27, 1672. The Catalogue revised and ye number of books in ye Library found compleate by us whose names are hereunder written, these following two books being added at ye same time (two volumes specified).

"Added from ye day and year above written till March 18, 167 $\frac{3}{4}$ these books following (41 volumes added):

"To March ye 24th, 167 $\frac{1}{2}$ (44 volumes added)

To March 22, 167 $\frac{1}{2}$ (33 volumes added)

To March 22, 167 $\frac{3}{4}$ (4 volumes added)

To March 29, 1677 (4 volumes added)

To March 27, 1678 (3 volumes added)

To March 25, 1679 (11 volumes added)

To April 3, 1681 (17 volumes added)

To Nov. 21, 1682 (10 volumes added)
 To April 23, 1683 (11 volumes added)
 To March 19, 1684 (39 volumes added)
 To April 21, 1686 (5 volumes added)
 To June 7, 1687 (5 volumes added)
 To April 24, 1689 (3 volumes added)

"On April 11, 1690, the Library was overlooked by us whose names are underwritten. (Four books were specified as missing and one book added.)

"To April 31, 1691 (1 volume added)
 To May 9, 1692 (2 volumes added)."

The record then sets forth :

"A Coppel of Articles agreed to att ye Visitation of ye School Library between ye town of Bishop's Stortford and ye Executors of Mr. Thomas Leigh, B.D., deceased, viz., March ye 31, 1693.

"It is agreed upon by us, ye Vicar and Churchwardens of Bishop's Stortford, and ye Trustees of ye last Will and Testament of Thomas Leigh, B.D., deceased, that ye Visitation of ye Library belonging to this our Parish, both to yt part of it which belonged and does belong before and since ye decease of ye said Thomas Leigh to this our Parish as of yt part of it which was bequeathed to ye Library aforesaid by ye last Will and Testament of ye aforesaid Thomas Leigh, appointed to be annually visited and inspected by particular Trustees and their heires therein mentioned, be held yearly on ye first Tuesday after ye Annunciation of ye Blessed Virgin Mary except ye said Tuesday shall happen to be Tuesday in Easter Week. And it is further agreed between ye forementioned persons that ye said Visitation shall be held at one of ye clock in ye afternoon of ye said day.

"In witness whereof we have hereunto set our hands ye day and year first above written.

"C. Cooper, Vicar; Richard Osborn, John Shervill, Thomas Tooke (Master), John Yardly, Edward Denny, Matthew Woolley, Thos. Hastler, George Holgate, Robert Lay, Wm. Saunders, Wm. Ely, Ralph Manistee."

THE WILL OF THOMAS LEIGH.

"Thomas Leigh, late of Bishop's Stortford in ye County of Hertford, clarke, by his last Will and Testament, bearing date ye fourth

day of August, Anno Dni. 1686, in ye second year of King James ye second, amongst other things did give ye Library of ye School of Stortford one 3rd part of his, books, and desired a Catalogue of them to be made and entred in ye Parish Book, and proceeds thus, viz. :

"And for further prevention of ye loss of ye said Books, my will and desire is yt ye said Jo. Leigh and Jo. Shervill my Brothers and ye Schoolmaster of ye said School of Bishop's Stortford for ye time being shall yearly and every year hereafter upon some one day between our Ladyday and Mayday yearly re-paire unto ye said Library and there examine ye said Catalogue of books and see if none of ye said books be wanting; and when either of them, ye said Jo. Leigh and Jo. Shervill, happen to dye, then my desire is that ye tenant of ye Parsonage of Bishop's Stortford and ye receiver of ye Market Rents belonging to ye town of Bishop's Stortford aforesaid for ye time being will take upon themselves to visit annually ye sd Library and examine and call over ye said books by ye Catalogue. Which persons aforesaid I doe make my Trustees in ye Premises. And I also desire that ye Vicar and Churchwardens for ye time being of ye parish of Bishop's Stortford will joyn with ye Trustees in making their Visitation of ye said Library; and to ye intent the same ye more effectually be taken care of I doe hereby give, devise and bequeath all my messuage or tenement wherein Richard Christy, labourer, now dwelleth, situate in Windhill in Bishop's Stortford aforesaid, unto my said brother John Leigh, his heires and assigns, forever upon and under ye condition —Nevertheless if ye said John Leigh during his natural life shall pay out and expend yearly and every year the sum of 20 and 6 shillings of lawful money of England upon such a day as ye said Trustees shall meet to inspect ye said Works so by me given to ye said Library aforesaid, for my said Trustees entertainment together with ye Vicar and Churchwardens for ye time being, and upon condition and under ye trust of ye heires and assigns of ye said John Leigh, and shall after his decease pay or cause to be paid over to my Trustees or to any two of them of ye like yearly sum of twenty-six shillings of like money at and upon ye annual day of meeting aforesaid to inspect

ye said books so given by me as aforesaid; and in default of payment of ye said 26 shillings per an. by ye heires of ye said John Leigh, then I give and devise ye said house with ye appurtenances unto ye said John Shervill and his heires upon trust and confidence yt they shall expend ye whole annual rent and profit thereof (after reasonable charges expended thereupon to be demanded) at such annual meetings, as my said Trustees, for their entertainment."

Pages 433-449 of the "Accomte Book" are devoted to a second catalogue of 759 books, including "15 little books now unbound tied up together and 21 little books now unbound tied up together." Altogether there were 99 folios, 263 quartos, and 433 octavos and duodecimos.

On April 10, 1693, the books were examined and called over, and all the folios and quartos were found, except two of the latter; but as to "the octavos, duodecimos, etc., not being put into so exact an order as it is intended they shall be, we could not take so just an account of them as we would."

On April 30, 1694, the books were examined and all the quartos and folios found, but the octavos and duodecimos were still out of order for want of shelves.

On April 10, 1695, a similar report, but again the smaller volumes "we could not right but by their bulk and conclude were there."

On April 28, 1696, an identical report, again on April 20, 1697, and April 19, 1698.

On May 2, 1704, the Trustees say they met for the first time for six years, and excuse themselves by saying that the charge of repairing out of the rent took up three years' rental, so that there was nothing remaining for the yearly entertainment of the Trustees. [No dinner at "The Reindeer," no checking of the books, is in effect their determination.] It appears that Sarah, the wife of the Rev. John Thayne, clerk, was the heiress of John Leigh, and she, finding that the yearly entertainment cost £3 3s. 4d., desired to surrender the trust and to be no further concerned therewith, so that it devolved upon John Shervill, one of the said Trustees. Finding that they had £3 13s. 2d. in hand, "we, in consideration that there are not shelves

enough in the Library to contain the said books, for which reason mainly it is that we cannot make so exact a visitation of the said books as by the Will of Mr. Thomas Leigh aforesaid is desired, do unanimously agree that the aforesaid summe shall be laid out in providing shelves for that purpose as farre as it will goe."

On October 29, 1705, the Trustees "of their gift gave thirty shillings towards ye further ornament of ye said Library as far as it will goe," they again cautiously remark.

The bill for the Library follows:

	£	s.	d.
26 days work at 1s. 6d. per day	1	19	0
148 foot of whole deal at 2d. per foot	1	4	8
204 foot of ye thickest sort of split deal at 1½ per foot	1	5	6
68 foot of ordinary split deal at 1½ per foot	0	7	5
The Stepps, deal, &c.	0	1	1½
Payd for spikes	0	2	6
A bill for nails	0	5	8
Given the men to drink	0	0	6

£5 6 0½

"Nov. 7, 1705. Payd for the full contents £5 5s. 6d."

From November 8, 1705, accounts of receipts and expenditure are set forth annually.

May 4, 1708. The Visitation found all the folios, quartos, octavos, etc., according to the catalogue of them in the book, except such as Mr. John Shervil finds to be wanting by comparing a catalogue of the same taken April 6, 1693.

May 1, 1710. The Trustees say they "could not examine the Catalogues exactly, but propose against the next Visitation to put them into a better method in order to make it more compleat."

On May 5 of the same year John Shervil announces his intention to resign the trust reposed in him. The remaining Trustees "do order that Mr. John Richardson catalogue the books mentioned in a fair Quarto Paper Book, and also number them as is usual in Libraries, so that we may conveniently visit them, also that they may be of use to all that shall have recourse to them, and we doe hereby promise to make him

satisfaction for his trouble and charge at ye next Visitation."

April 27, 1714. The Visitors checked the books and found all except two. They ordered a set of shelves to be erected over the chimney in the Library, and that all the shelves be decently painted on the edges and cornish (cornice).

This is followed by the catalogue of 1714, occupying pages 457-472 of the book, and comprising 736 volumes, of which 106 were folios, 225 quartos, and 405 octavos.

April 24, 1716. The Visitors ordered that a perfect catalogue be made by Mr. Edward Cook, so that they may be of use to all that shall have recourse to them, and they promise to gratify him for his pains.

They also order a stone chimney-piece and slab, to be paid for out of the money in hand. They go on to say that by their bulk they believe the books are there, but, having ordered a perfect catalogue to be made, purpose at the next Visitation to examine them book for book.

April 6, 1720. The Visitors "examined the folios and quartos and found the same to answer to the Catalogue, and do purpose at the next Visitation to finish the same." The order for a stone chimney-piece and slab is repeated; probably funds did not permit of its erection in the previous year.

On April 24, 1722, the Visitors order that, after paying for the chimney-piece and slab, the remainder of the money shall be employed towards wainscoting the Library and purchasing a table and chairs.

On April 28, 1728, the Visitors examine the books and *think* the same to be complete.

On April 3, 1733, the Visitors find them in order.

On April 14, 1736, the Visitors find them in order, except some few books of small value, supposed to be lost when the books were removed out of the Library into the chancel on account of the fire in the school.

On March 22, 1737-38, the Visitors found them in order, except that one book had been borrowed, but promised to be returned at the next Visitation.

On March 28, 1739, the Visitors found them in order, and the above-mentioned volume was found again.

On March 28, 1740, the Visitors reported them in order.

On April 10, 1741, they paid "for putting Mr. Leigh's picture in ye Library and inscription, 17s. 6d." They found the books to be correct.

On May 4, 1742, the Visitors again reported them in order.

On April 15, 1743, and on May 8, 1747, the books were found to be in order.

On May 8, 1747, the Visitors paid 5s. 6d. for a book for the catalogue, and for transcribing the catalogue, 10s. 6d.

On April 21, 1749, April 26, 1751, and April 27, 1756, the books were found to be correct. This is the last reference to the Library in the Churchwardens' Book. We now come to the sad story of its neglect, decay, and final dispersal.

For nearly a century we lose sight of the Library. In 1851 was published "The scheme and order of the Court of Chancery for the management and preservation of the Library and Books and for the application of the income of the property belonging to the said Grammar School and Library estate."

After giving the names of the Trustees and setting forth in detail the properties belonging to the school, the total annual value of which was only £11 8s. od., there follow the regulations for the management of the Library:

"That the Books belonging to the Charities which are now in a room on the second floor of the messuage in the occupation of the Misses Heskin, late part of the old Grammar School or built on part of the site thereof, shall altogether remain in the same room or be removed to such other room or convenient place as the said Trustees may from time to time direct, and that such room or other room or convenient place be on the said Library and School estate as and for a Library for the use of the said Grammar School, under such regulations as shall seem proper to the said last mentioned Trustees or the Trustees for the time being of the said School and Library Estate, who shall have full power from time to time to make, alter and amend rules for the management and regulation of the said Library."

The dispersal of the books took place on July 27, 1893, at the sale-rooms of Messrs. Sotheby, Wilkinson and Hodge. The cata-

logue terms it a portion of the Library, so presumably this was all that were deemed worthy of being offered by auction; as it was, many of the lots only fetched a shilling. The proposal to dispose of them was approved by the Charity Commissioners, apparently, without any local opposition being offered, although as far back as December, 1885, we find a petition signed by all the chief inhabitants of the town, which states that—

"A Requisition having been made to your Honourable Board for to sell the present High School buildings, with a portion of the Library Books, and devote the proceeds of such sale to the rebuilding of a school and classrooms elsewhere;

"We the undersigned Householders, old Pupils and Residents of this town, for whose more especial benefit and convenience this School was founded and restored, are of opinion that such removal is most undesirable. And we pray you to withhold the required sanction of the Board, as we believe such proposals to be in opposition to the educational needs of the townspeople."

The sale of the 165 lots realized about £520. The best prices obtained were—Ruskin's "Modern Painters," £15 5s.; Ruskin's "Stones of Venice" (first edition), £9; Coverdale's Version of the Bible (imperfect), £10; "The Newe Testamente, both Latyne and Englyshe, after the vulgar texte communely called St. Jerom's"—the first edition of Coverdale's version, black letter (imperfect), £25; MS. Service-Book on vellum by an English scribe, illuminated 15th cent., £14 10s.; "The Cronicles of England, with the Fruite of Times," black letter, capitals in red, St. Albans, 1483 (imperfect), £220; Archbishop Cranmer's copy of the New Testament in Latin and Greek, £10; "Wilkin's Concilia," 1737, £18 5s.; Euclid, first edition in Gothic letter, the first book issued with wood-cut diagrams, 1482, £17 10s.; Boccaccio's "Tragedies," translated into English by Lydgate, the monk of Bury, black letter, £23; Rigden's "Polychronicon," 1495, £15; "Ortus Vocabularum," 1518, and "Promptuarium Parvulorum," 1516, £11; Gower's "De Confessio Amantis," 1532, £23; Hakluyt's "Voyages," 3 vols., 1599-1600, £6 10s.; Loggan's "Cantabrigia VOL. XI.

Illustrata," 1688, and Ogilby's "Progress of Charles II.," 1662, £10.

It is said that many valuable books disappeared in the early part of last century, while others equally valuable were so defective and damaged as to be unsaleable.

That the Library had outlived its sphere of usefulness is, of course, unquestioned, for the books disposed of were of no interest to the modern schoolboy, or, indeed, save as inaccessible relics of the past, to the inhabitants of the town. Nevertheless it seems a pity that a selection of the books could not have been retained and kept in a case in the school, particularly those volumes which bore the autograph of the donors. The only relic of the Library now in existence is the portrait of Dr. Thomas Leigh, which hangs in the hall of the school.



Some Account of Saffron Walden Museum.

BY GUY MAYNARD.

(Concluded from p. 432).



THE local collections illustrating the Romano-British period comprise plans of the Roman buildings (Case XII.); examples of painted wall-plaster, flooring tesserae, wall and roofing tiles, pottery, glass (Cases XI. to XV., also XXIII.); and metal work (Case XXII.).

Foundations of Roman buildings of considerable size, and provided with heating vaults, painted walls, mosaic floors, and in one instance a bath, have been discovered at Great Chesterford, Ickleton, Wenden, and Hadstock; while smaller houses existed at Bartlow and Ashdon. Probably the former were the residences of large estate owners, while the lesser may have been the dwellings of farmers and overseers.

The administrative centre of the district was evidently at Great Chesterford, a position of some strategic importance, where the Essex valley of the Cam passes through the chalk escarpment. A branch of the Ermine

Street, which left Braughing in Hertfordshire, here converged upon the Icknield Way, and served to connect London with the west of Suffolk and Norfolk, while less important roads led up the valley into Essex.

The Roman name of this station is not definitely known, but *Icianos* and *Camborico* of the fifth Antonine itinerary have been suggested. The town was protected by massive walls enclosing an area of 550 by 330 yards, according to Dr. Stukeley's measurements taken in the early eighteenth century, but none of the masonry now remains. Numerous buildings evidently stood within and around the defences, one of which, on rising ground a mile east of the town, was a temple 45 feet square,* and similar to those found at Silchester. The floor of the central enclosure, or court, had a plain pavement of red tile, except on the eastern side, where a coloured mosaic of rayed-sun design, 6 feet square, was placed. This may have marked the entrance, as in the surrounding corridor parts of another mosaic with a guilloché border were found.

A group of buildings near Great Chesterford, but situated in Ickleton parish, comprised a large villa and a rectangular hall measuring about 80 by 46 feet. This was divided internally into nave and aisles by two rows of columns, the bases of which remained, while at one end a room had apparently been partitioned off. This corresponds with the primitive homestead known to have existed in Northern Europe, in which the farm beasts were stalled in the "aisles," leaving the "nave" or central passage free, while fodder and winter stores were placed on the roof-beams above. Towards one end of the nave was the fire-hearth, with doors opening on either side of the building, and behind it was a living or sleeping room. Farm hands and stock thus lived, at least in winter, beneath the same roof.

It is of interest to note that Ickleton Church contains several monolithic nave pil-

* The knowledge of this and most other Roman sites of the district is mainly due to the numerous excavations made by the Hon. R. C. Neville (fourth Baron Braybrooke), whose discoveries, comprising large series of pottery vessels and many metal objects, including iron wheel tyres, plough-coulters, chains, hammers, anvils, and other tools, are preserved at Audley End Mansion.

lars, a very unusual feature in local church architecture, and it is possible that these were obtained in Saxon times from the ruins of the solidly built Roman farm near by.

On the east wall of the Archaeological Room is a large drawing of the Bartlow Hills, an important group of tumuli six miles north-east of Walden, while a collection of full-sized or enlarged sketches illustrates the contents of the richly furnished graves. These were mainly explored between 1832 and 1840. The cremated ashes were held in large glass bottles, one of which contained a brass coin of the Emperor Hadrian (A.D. 117-139).

The burials were remarkable for the series of bronze ewers and pateræ, or handled basins, probably for sacrificial use. A ewer found in the largest barrow had a pattern of silver lines inlaid round the neck; the handle was surmounted by a sphinx resting its forefeet on the necks of two long-beaked birds, while it terminated below with a bull's-head cast in relief on the body of the vessel. The handles of the pateræ, also, were fluted, and terminated in ram's-head and mask ornaments.

The grave furniture of the largest hill included other remarkable articles; one, an iron-framed folding seat with bronze mountings, an object of great rarity, if not unique, amongst the Roman discoveries in this country; also, a globular bronze vessel, with wide mouth and rectangular handle, the body being decorated with a running floral pattern in blue, red and green enamels. This vessel was certainly for sacrificial use, as it is shown on a coin of Antoninus Pius, where a female figure carrying it is represented in the act of sacrificing at an altar.

The same grave also contained a bronze lamp with a finely modelled arcanthus-leaf as hand-guard, several vases and bottles of earthenware and glass, and a pair of bronze strigils, handled scoops used in the bath.

Models of two of the more important vessels are exhibited in Case IX., together with a few original articles from hill No. 4; but the remainder of this exceptionally interesting collection was destroyed by fire at Eastern Lodge in 1847.

The great size of the tumuli, the largest being 42 feet high, and three others but little less, as well as the rich grave furniture,

points to the site as the burial-place of a very wealthy and socially important family. Possibly these may have been Romanized descendants of the British tribal princes, or Roman colonists settled in the large villa discovered in the Red Field, in the parish of Hadstock, only a short distance away.

during the second and third centuries A.D., together with other varieties from the Rhine.

Several types of Samian cups and shallow bowls, such as were imported in sets of graduated sizes, packed one within the other, were evidently in common use, while other local forms comprise a fine example of



FIGS. 10 AND 11.—GREEN GLAZED EARTHENWARE BOWL FOUND AT SAFFRON WALDEN.

A representative selection is exhibited of the enormous quantity of pottery found in the rubbish-pits and cemeteries of the Roman station at Great Chesterford, and around the other local sites. The red "Samian" ware (Case XIII.) does not include any specimens of the thin, first-century B.C. type, and mainly consists of the thicker ware produced in the Allier valley of the Dordogne district of France

Dragendorff's type 30 (a bowl with high, straight sides, decorated in relief). The large decorated bowl, type 37, also occurs, as well as three slight variations of the very rare carinated or shouldered bowl, type 81. There is also a small plain example of the globular 67 type of vase. Types 27, 33, and 36, also frequently occur.

The series of burial urns from Great

Chesterford includes specimens of coarse ware, possibly of local make, and it is known that a circular kiln-like structure, containing ashes, was found towards the southern end of the "Boro" field, where the Roman town stood. The bulk of the pottery found, however, is obviously from other areas (Case XIV.) The hard grey pottery, either made at Upchurch on the Medway, or imported there from Belgic works, and similar dark "smother kiln" pottery, together with hard buff ware used for bottles and "mortaria," usually predominate.

A series of specimens in Case XXIII. illustrates the finer wares and styles of decoration which occur. A small quantity of the polished black pottery, with hard grey interior, probably first century A.D. Belgic ware, is present in the Great Chesterford finds, but is rare, as also is the "Cologne ware"—thin, lustrous, black pottery showing a red body at the fractures.

Drinking-cups with rough cast exteriors, formed by throwing pounded pottery and grit on to the wet clay of the unbaked vessel, also occur sparingly.

More plentiful are the vessels with indented sides. Some large examples are probably from Colchester, where they are known to have been made, and not infrequently specimens of this type are coated with a metalloid wash, or have scale-like ornaments on the sides. Roulette markings, made by an engraved wheel or roller, occur frequently on smaller vessels of various forms, while trellised patterns of impressed lines predominate on the larger; but many specimens are quite undecorated.

A fair number of Castor-ware vessels are decorated with hunting scenes, scroll patterns, etc., formed in relief by fluid "slip," or thin clay poured on to the surface from a narrow spouted vessel. A remarkable fragment of an indented vase thus decorated, with figures of Jupiter carrying a thunderbolt and of Diana (?) armed with a formidable javelin, is represented by a cast, the original, found at Great Chesterford, being in another collection.

Pottery decorated in "Barbotine," or with groups of raised dots, is practically absent. Painted wares are rare, and another local feature is the absence amongst the

wide-mouthed jars of buff ware, of examples decorated with the grotesque masks or faces which are frequent amongst the Colchester finds.

Two unusual vessels may be mentioned. A tall cylindrical jug, with loop handle at the side, of black-surfaced grey pottery, probably first-century Belgic ware, has a wide central band of ornament composed of groups of impressed vertical lines alternating with groups of impressions from a circular stamp.

A green glazed bowl, with wide ears projecting from the side, is possibly an example of the remarkable glazed ware produced at S. Remy en Rollat in France during the Roman period. The body under the glaze is a dark and hard grey paste similar to the usual Belgic ware, and quite unlike mediæval



FIG 12.—PINEAPPLE-SHAPED VASE.

pottery. The specimen is said to have been found with a small Samian vessel near the battle-ditch entrenchment at Saffron Walden. Vessels of similar form occur amongst Roman pottery from the Hofheim site in Germany.

The local metal remains of the Roman period (Case XXII.) are not numerous, but a set of thin bronze bowls, possibly for sacrificial use, found packed within each other at Ridgewell, are of interest; while the general absence of weapons from the Roman sites of the district renders of some importance the mountings of an iron sword-sheath found in a burial-urn from Great Chesterford.

A Roman burial at Little Walden furnished besides a very fine glass vase of pineapple form (Case XV.), a number of lion-headed bronze studs which may have been mountings of a belt or shield.

Numerous coins covering the whole period

have been found throughout the district, but of much greater rarity are the pottery moulds (Case XV.) used probably by coin-forgers. These are part of a series found near Linton and Bartlow, and bear impressions of small brass coins of Septimus Severus (died A.D., 211), Julia Domna his wife, and her son the infamous Caracalla (killed A.D. 217).

The Anglo-Saxon occupation of the district is not strongly represented in the Saffron Walden Museum (Cases XVI. and XXV.), as, although the ancient burial-grounds at Linton Heath and Little Wilbraham have been excavated, the numerous weapons, necklaces, brooches, and burial-urns discovered in the graves have remained in the private collection formed by the excavator, the fourth Baron Braybrooke, at Audley End. The Saxon cemetery at Saffron Walden was excavated by Mr. Geo. S. Gibson in 1876, but weapons other than knives were absent, and none of the ornate forms of bronze fibulae were discovered. The most remarkable of the articles found on this site, and exhibited in the museum, is a necklet composed of crystal, carnelian, silver, and glass beads, to which had been attached a pair of bronze pendants covered with an interlaced pattern obviously derived from the Scandinavian zoomorphic ornament in which the necks and limbs of the animals represented have become twisted up into a conventional pattern.

Three complete human skeletons and other remains from these excavations are also exhibited.

Notable in the mediæval collection are two metal grave-chalices of thirteenth to fourteenth century date (Case XVII.), presumably from the tombs of priests. One from Balsham, Cambs, has a plain stem and a wide scalloped brim—a very unusual feature, but possibly intended to prevent the vessel from rolling when laid on its side. The other specimen, from Great Bardfield, has a knopped stem, and is accompanied by three small cups of rough unglazed pottery. Other specimens include a bronze boss of uncertain use bearing in relief a well-executed ship of fifteenth century type, while a round bronze stud is roughly engraved with the collared and chained swan, the badge of the De Bohns, Earls of Hereford and Essex, and Manorial

Lords of Walden in the fourteenth to fifteenth century.

A fragment of iron hinge-work from the door of Hadstock Church, near Saffron Walden, is accompanied by a portion of the parchment-like human skin found beneath it. Local tradition states that a Dane caught in the act of robbing the church was killed, and his skin nailed to the church-door as a warning to other depredators. The discovery of human skin on church-doors at Westminster, Worcester, and Copford, etc., shows that the above was by no means an isolated case.

A fine thirteenth-century sword found near Walden Castle is exhibited in the Ethnological Room with other weapons, while keys, locks, etc., find a place on the north wall of the Ceramic Room.

The fragments of an alabaster retable or altar-piece of fine fourteenth-century work are of special interest, as the subject represented—Our Lord in Majesty—is believed to be unique amongst the alabaster carvings now remaining in Britain (Case XIX.).

Our Lord, represented as a bearded figure clad in a long cloak looped across the breast of his gown, and wearing the high triple crown, is seated in majesty, holding the orb in the left hand, while the sceptre rests upon His knees. Amongst the adoring figures grouped around and below our Lord are to be distinguished mitred and other ecclesiastics, crowned royalties, and plainly garbed figures, the whole evidently representing the heavenly host of saints of the Church, together with rulers and ruled of the secular world. Few traces of the original surface decoration remain, but the whole was, no doubt, splendidly enriched with gold and brilliant colours.

Most of these alabaster altar-pieces of the Middle Ages were carved at Nottingham from stone quarried at Chellaston in Derbyshire and Tutbury in Staffordshire. They were in great demand, and examples are still to be found scattered throughout Western Europe from Italy to Iceland.

The series of mediæval seals and impressions (Case XXI.) includes one important specimen—the large original matrix of Louis de Bourbon, Admiral of France in the fifteenth century, which was found serving as a two-pound weight in a local village shop! The

design shows a mediæval ship bearing on its large square sail the arms of France crossed by a baton sinister raguly. The margin bears the inscription : " Pour las Samondius d'Normendie de Loys Bastart de Bourbon Amiral de France." The Admiral was the son of Charles, first Duke of Bourbon.

Space will permit only the briefest mention of the remaining sections of the Museum.

articles of dress. Amongst the latter are two of more than passing interest : one, a glove given by Mary Queen of Scots to the Master of the Household at Fotheringay Castle on the day of her execution—there appears to be no reason to doubt the genuineness or associations of this important Stuart relic ; the other is a small, round-crowned felt hat discovered walled up in the fourteenth-



FIG. 13.—ALABASTER CARVINGS.

The manuscript and early printed books (Cases XX. and XXI.) include two thirteenth-century Bibles, the great *Biblia Sacra Germanica* printed by Koberger at Nuremburg in 1483, Tyndale's English Testament of 1534, an early black-letter Chaucer, and other interesting works. The Textile Collection contains a number of Aubusson seventeenth and eighteenth century tapestry panels, Stuart needlework pictures, "samplers," lace, and

century masonry of Little Sampford Church tower about 30 feet from the ground. The stonework appeared to be undisturbed, and the relic, which was originally covered with a gold-faced fabric piped round the brim with red velvet, is probably of contemporary or even older date.

The ceramic collection includes good series of mediæval earthenware, sixteenth and seventeenth century stoneware, etc., Eng-

lish and Continental Delft (including a fine group of "Blue Dash" chargers decorated with historical figures, etc.), salt glaze Wheildon, Leeds, and Wedgwood wares. There is a large series of the interesting old Staffordshire figure-ornaments; also two good cases of Venetian and Old English table-glass, including a fine example of a very rare type, a copy probably made about 1660 of a silver cover-cup, of English design, with double-loop frilled handles at the sides, and surmounted by a crown.



FIG 14.—THE GLOVE OF MARY QUEEN OF SCOTS.

The Ethnological Department contains a general and local Stone Age collection, which, together with the series of weapons from Australia, America, Polynesia, Africa, South-East Asia, mediæval and recent Europe, illustrates the advance of man in the arts of war and the chase; while other exhibits demonstrate the primitive beginnings of domestic utensils, pottery, clothing, and personal ornament, sculpture, and engraving, navigation, and the development of the book.

Many exhibits of interest have necessarily been passed by in this account, but enough has been written to show both the local importance and wide range of interest of the great collection which has arisen from so small a commencement in the isolated country town of Saffron Walden.

Heraldry and Medicine.

By S. D. CLIPPINGDALE, M.D.

(Concluded from p. 422.)

IV. Royal Augmentations.

PERHAPS the most interesting addition made to the arms of a medical man is the charge indicating his attendance upon Royalty.

Under the pseudonym "Arma Virumque" the writer initiated in the *British Medical Journal** a discussion upon this subject which was taken up by other papers.† There was a good deal of criticism. Bearing in mind this criticism, the writer now ventures to offer the following as a tentative list of medical arms bearing royal augmentations:

1. *John Leche*, Surgeon to Edward III. The following arms are said to have been granted to Mr. Leche, by, or at the request of, the King's son, Edward the Black Prince: "Ermine, on a chief, indented, gules, three crowns, or. *Crest*: Out of a ducal coronet, or, an arm erect, proper, grasping a leech or snake, environed round the arm, vert" (Fig. 1). In these arms the field ermine probably indicates some judiciary position occupied by Leche, but the three crowns on the chief obviously indicate his having entertained under his roof, at the same time, three monarchs—viz., the King of England, the King of Scotland, and the King of France. The crest is, of course, indicative of the surgeon's name and profession.

2. *Sir William Buttes*, Physician to Henry VIII., bore the arms of the Norfolk family to which he belonged—viz., "Gules, on a chevron between three estoiles, or, as many lozenges of the field"; but upon becoming the King's physician, instead of or in addition to the crest of his family (a horse's head with a plume of feathers) he was granted a special crest—viz., "Two hands, gules, the sinister above the dexter grasping a caduceus, or."‡ Whether this second crest can be

* *British Medical Journal*, April 13, April 20, May 18, June 1, 1907.

† *Illustrated London News*, May 11, 1907, and *Westminster Gazette*, April 20, 1907.

‡ Metcalfe's *Book of Knights*.

considered a "royal augmentation" is, of course, a moot point.

3. *Gideon de Launay*, Apothecary to King James I., bore his Swiss family arms—viz., "Azure, a cross of lozenges, or"; but when he became the King's Apothecary, he was granted by Seagar, herald, in 1612, a "chief, gules, thereon a leopard, passant-guardant, or, spotted sable, holding in the dexter paw a fleur-de-lis, gold," taken from the Royal Arms.

4. *Dr. Peter Barwick*, one of Charles I.'s physicians, who remained loyal during the Protectorate, and was reappointed by Charles II.,* received from the latter monarch a Royal Warrant, authorizing him to place a red rose upon his family coat, which consisted of a field, or, charged with three bears' heads, sable.†

5. *Richard Wiseman*, Sergeant-Surgeon to Charles II., was, on April 24, 1671, granted the following arms: "Sable, on a chevron, between three busses of a lance, a trefoil slipped of the field and for augmentation, on a canton, or, or rose, gules. Crest: A sea-horse, proper, resting the dexter paw on an escutcheon, or, charged with a rose, gules." Richard Wiseman is reported to have been a natural son of Sir Richard Wiseman, Bart., who bore the same arms, but, of course, without the red roses, and without the shamrock, which latter bearing probably indicates that the surgeon's mother was a lady of Irish birth.‡ N.B.—The Sergeant-Surgeon, in obtaining this new grant, registered no pedigree at *Heralds' College*.

6. *Dr. Thomas Wharton* was one of the few doctors who remained in London during the Great Plague. He was induced to do this by being assured that if he stayed to look after the Foot Guards he would receive the first vacant appointment upon the Royal Medical Staff. When, however, an appointment fell vacant, he was put off with an augmentation in his coat-of-arms, for which he had to pay the herald (Sir William

* To his great credit, Charles II. at the Restoration, in filling his Court appointments, first selected those who had served his father.

† *Life of Dean Barwick*, brother of the doctor.

‡ The arms of the Sergeant-Surgeon and those of his reputed father are described and delineated by the author in the *West London Medical Journal*, July, 1912.

Dugdale) £10! This augmentation consisted simply of a "canton, or".*

After the time of Charles II. the practice of adding royal augmentations to the arms of medical men seems to have fallen into disuse until revived by Queen Victoria in favour of *Sir Henry Halford*.†

7. Sir Henry, who had been created in 1809 a baronet by George III., received at that time the following grant: "Argent, a greyhound, passant, sable, on a chief, azure, three fleurs-de-lis, or. Crest: A greyhound's head, couped at the neck, sable, collared, or, Motto: "Mutas inglorias artes."

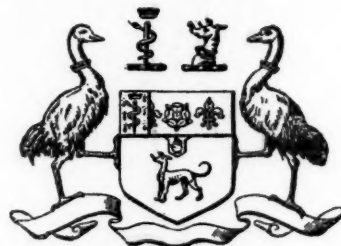


FIG. 15.

Queen Victoria, in recognition of Sir Henry's long and faithful service to the Royal Family (he had attended four sovereigns and their families), and upon his retirement from Court in 1837 granted him the following royal augmentations: (1) The substitution of a rose, argent, for the middle fleur-de-lis in the chief. (2) A canton, ermine, charged with a staff, entwined with a serpent, proper, and ensigned by a coronet, composed of crosses, patée, and fleur-de-lis, or. (3) A second crest composed of a staff, serpent and coronet as in the arms. (4) *Supporters*: On either side an emu, proper, girded with a coronet, composed of crosses, patée, and fleur-de-lis, or (Fig. 15). This appears to be the first instance of a grant of supporters to the arms of a medical man.

8. *Sir William Withy Gull*, who attended the late King Edward VII. when, as Prince

* See the writer's "Medical Roll of Honour," *British Medical Journal*, 1909.

† In 1720 Dr. William Musgrave received from George I. a diamond ring, which *Heralds' College*, by their grant, allowed him to adopt as a crest; but whether this can be considered a royal augmentation to his family arms is a question.

of Wales, he lay seriously ill at Sandringham, was, upon the recovery of the Prince, created, in 1872, a baronet, and awarded the following arms: Azure, a serpent, nowed, or, between three sea gulls, proper, with the following honourable augmentation—viz., a canton, ermine, thereon an ostrich feather, argent, quilled, or, enfiled by the coronet, which encircles the badge, or plume, of the Prince of Wales, or. *Crest*: Dexter (of honourable



FIG. 16.

augmentation), a lion, passant, guardant, or, supporting with the dexter paw an escutcheon, azure, thereon an ostrich feather, argent, quilled or, enfiled with a like coronet. Sinister, two arms, embowed, vested, azure, cuffs argent, the hands, proper, holding a torch, or, fired, proper. *Motto*: "Sine Deo frustre" (Fig. 16).*

(9) *Sir James Reid*, personal medical attendant to the late Queen Victoria, was the second medical man to receive supporters—viz., "Two royal stags, or, round the neck of each a chain, proper, suspended therefrom an escutcheon, charged with the representation of the Imperial crown of the first." At the Coronation of King George V. *Sir James Reid* was granted the following royal augmentation, viz.: "On a chief gules, a lion passant guardant, or, armed and langued, azure."

10. *Sir John Williams*, Physician-Accoucheur to H.M. Queen Mary, upon receiving his baronetcy in 1894, received also the following arms, viz.: "Azure, a stag trippant argent, between the attires of the stag, a rose of the last; on a chief of the second a torch sable, fired proper, between two eagles' heads, erased of the field. *Crest*: A stag with a rose between its attires, as in the arms, resting its dexter fore-paw upon a serpent, proper. *Motto*: "Bydd gyffawn ac nac ofna."

* It is to be noted that we owe the story of the Prince of Wales's feathers to John Arden, surgeon to the Black Prince, who was with the Prince at the Battle of Crécy.

In this coat the white rose in arms and crest is evidently the white rose of York, Her Majesty being Duchess of York at the time of her earlier accouchements.

11. *Sir Francis Henry Laking* (the late), Physician-in-Ordinary to the late King Edward, and to our present King, was created a baronet in 1902, on which occasion he received as arms: "Quarterly per fess wavy, azure and argent; in the first quarter a falcon close, belled and jessed, or; in the second and third quarters an ermine spot, and in the fourth quarter a gauntlet of the third. *Crest*: A dexter cubit arm vested azure, cuffed ermine, the hand holding a palm-branch, proper, between two falcons respecting each other, belled and jessed, or. *Motto*: "Pal-mam qui meruit ferat." In 1902 he and *Sir Frederick Treves*, "in recognition of their great skill and unremitting" attention to King Edward during his serious illness both received, as royal augmentation, a "chief, gules, charged with a lion, passant, or, armed and langued, azure." *Sir Francis* also received supporters, to descend with his baronetcy—viz., "Two knights in complete armour, visors closed, all proper, resting the exterior hand on a shield bearing the Laking arms."

12. *Sir Frederick Treves*, Sergeant-Surgeon to King Edward, and to King George, created a baronet in 1902, received the following grant: "Argent, on a cross couped gules, a tower, tripled towered, or, between; in the first and fourth quarters, a dexter hand, couped and erect, proper; and in the second and third, a tent, purple, the pole garnished gold. *Crest*: An opinicus statant, or (Fig. 8), wings, elevated and addorsed, purple, resting its dexter paw upon a fleam fessways, argent." *Motto*: "Fortiter, Fideliter, Felicit." In 1907 he, with *Sir Francis Laking*, received, as stated above, the special royal augmentation of a lion of England on a chief, gules. It will be noticed in the arms of *Sir Frederick Treves* that the royal colour (purple) has been chosen for the tents in the arms, and for the crest (opinicus). The "couped" red cross is, of course, the Geneva cross, so familiar in army medical work, and "couped," or cut short, to distinguish it from the national cross of St. George, which extends to the edges of the shield. The "tower, tripled towered," with which this cross

is charged, is perhaps an allusion to the "tower of strength" Sir Frederick has always proved to be in ministering to the surgical maladies of our Royal Family, while the "dexter hand, coupé," is, of course, a significant reference to the dexterous hand which saved King Edward from a dangerous malady at the time of his coronation.

Assuming the accuracy of the above list, it would appear, therefore, that twelve medical men have received royal augmentations to their coats-of-arms, while three of them have received the supreme heraldic honour of supporters also.

It may appear strange that Sir William Jenner, to whom her late Majesty, Queen Victoria, was much attached, received no "royal augmentations." Possibly the "border ermine" in Sir William's arms may be regarded assuch—the coat being "per chevron, azure and or, in chief two estoiles of the last, and in base a serpent, nowed, proper, all within a border engrailed ermine." For Sir William's crest see Fig. 8.

V. Humour.

All heraldic devices have been the subject of satire, and the medical devices have not escaped. When Sir Hugh Smithson, who had been an apothecary, was created Earl of Northumberland, it was suggested that he should place *senna* leaves instead of strawberry leaves in his coronet. Of Lord Glenbervie, who had also been a doctor, it was written :

Glenbervie, Glenbervie, what's good for the scurvy ?
Let your old trade not be forgot.
For arms you should quarter a pestle and mortar,
And for crest take a spruce gallipot.

In the year 1785 a most amusing book was issued, anonymously, dealing with the frailties of human nature, as exemplified by certain peers of the realm, and showing how those frailties should be represented in Heraldry.*

* *The Heraldry of Nature, or Instructions to the King of Arms for composing the Arms Supporters, Crests and Mottoes*, both in Latin and English, of Peers of E**L**D. Bazoned from the Authority of Truth, and characteristically descriptive of the several Qualities that distinguish their Possessors London, 1785. Price 2s. 6d.

For example, in the case of a well-known Duke, who was credited with a tendency to inebriety, it was suggested that he should bear for arms : "Quarterly, 1st, or, three-quart bottle, azure ; 2nd, sable, a tent-bed, argent ; 3rd, azure, three tapers, proper ; 4th, gules, a broken flagon of the first. *Supporters* : Dexter, a Silenus tottering ; sinister, a grape squeezer, both proper. *Crest* : A naked arm holding a corkscrew. *Motto* : "Qua me Baccho rapis" (Where are you hurrying me to Bacchus?).

A valetudinarian Earl was recommended to bear "Quarterly, 1st and 4th, argent, a box of pills, proper ; 2nd and 3rd, sable, a death's head, argent. *Supporters* : Dexter, galen ; sinister, an undertaker."

A Peer who apparently suffered from "Herpes Labialis," was advised to adopt a "box of lip-salve" as a crest.

For a Peer who unfortunately suffered from mental aberration, the arms designed were : "Argent, a human head, cracked gules," and for motto, "Oblivifear" (absent-minded man).

The fatal drug habit to which a certain nobleman was addicted was to be represented as follows : "Quarterly, 1st and 4th, argent, an opiate in a phial, proper ; 2nd and 3rd, azure, three weeping faces, or" (evidently to represent his distressed friends), and for *Supporters*, two mutes, sable.

Of pictorial satires, perhaps the best known is Hogarth's apt delineation of the "Undertaker's Arms." This is blazoned as follows : "An urinal proper between twelve quacks' heads of the second, and twelve cane heads, or, consultant. On a chief, nebuly, ermine, one complete doctor, checky issuant, sustaining in his right hand a baton of the second. On the dexter and sinister sides two demi-doctors issuant of the second, and two cane heads issuant of the third, the first having one eye couchant towards the dexter side of the escutcheon, the second faced per pale, proper, and gules guardant. *Motto* : "Et plurima mortis imago" (the general image of death).

Hogarth had a sturdy dislike of humbug. In the above cartoon, he intended the coarse-faced central figure of the upper triad to represent Mrs. Mapp, the bonesetter. To her right is the famous Chevalier Taylor, the

quack oculist. To her left is Dr. Ward, whose pills and nostrums were much in request. Ward had a claret stain on the left cheek. This is represented by his face being "per pale, proper, and gules."*

The writer will, perhaps, be excused concluding this section with the reproduction of a sketch, sent him on a Christmas card, by a very dear friend, a member of Caius College, Cambridge (Fig. 17), accompanied with the



FIG. 17.

following heraldic description: "Argent, a medical man in pale proper, vested sable; his right arm flexed at the elbow, the hand holding a wine-bottle in bend, gules; his left arm also flexed at the elbow, the hand grasping a goose, vert., bill flexed to the sinister, or."

VI. The Human Body in Heraldry.

Cognate to the subject of Medical Heraldry is the treatment of the human body, or its members, as heraldic charges. So that, unless our Editor thinks the digression too great, it is proposed to offer a few remarks on this subject.

The body here referred to is not the mail-clad or vested body, but the body found "in statu naturæ."

The *male body* is found in the arms of the Royal College of Surgeons of Edinburgh, as shown in Fig. 13. A much better known instance, however, is that found in the arms of Dalzell, Earl of Carnwath. In this case the body is sometimes found simply nude, sometimes enveloped by chains, and some-

* The above description of Hogarth's plate is taken from Chambers's *Book of Days*.

times placed upon a crucifix. The story connected with this extraordinary bearing is that Kenneth II., King of Scotland, observing that one of his followers had been put to death in this way, offered a reward to anyone who would bring the body from the cross. A follower, using the old Scottish word, "Dalzell" (I dare), succeeded, and as a reward received both his surname and his coat-of-arms.

The *female body* is found in the well-known crest of the Ellis family. Concerning this bearing the writer has been favoured with the following letter from a member of the family who bears it, Dr. John W. Ellis, of Liverpool: "I wish I could give you some definite information of the origin of our family crest. I am one of the Kiddell branch of the family, but all the information I possess consists of a passage I have copied for you from a 'Supplement' to *Notices of the Ellis's*, that was sent to my father by the author of the book in 1868."* The valuable information given in this "Supplement," which has not yet been published, is briefly as follows: Semiramis, Queen of Nineveh, to quell a revolt, rushed unclad from her bath. This episode was subsequently adopted by certain Persian Kings, as a sort of national device, and was frequently found engraved upon gems. One of these gems is supposed to have been brought home by the Crusader, Sir Archibald Elys, and the design upon it adopted by him as a family crest. The whole "Supplement," kindly supplied by Dr. Ellis, is too long for reproduction in this article, but it is to be hoped that Dr. Ellis will see his way to publishing it for the benefit of heraldic students and other antiquaries.

The *human head*, both male and female, is frequently found as an heraldic charge. The *negro's head* generally pertains to the name of Moore, and as such is found in the arms of Dr. John Moore, father of Sir John Moore of Corunna. In the arms of one of the Vaughan family three boys' heads appear, each environed by a "snake." If this bearing represents the delivery of a lady of the Vaughan family of three sons at one birth, then it is probable that the "snake" round the neck of each was mistaken by an ignorant

* *Notices of the Ellis's*, by William Smith Ellis, 1868.

midwife for a perfectly natural structure well known to doctors and expert midwifery attendants.

Occasionally monstrosities are represented as the two heads conjoined, in the crest of *Bigg*, and the three conjoined heads in the crest of *Morrison*.

The *Arm* is sometimes found "couped" at the shoulder, as in the case of the *Baker*, *Carleton*, and other families. More frequently, however, it is "couped" at the elbow, when it is known as a "cubit arm," as in the case of John Leche (Fig. 1.) (N.B.—The "cubit" was a measurement formerly used, and represented the length of a man's arm from the elbow to the tip of the middle finger.) Two arms are frequently found, as in the case of the well-known crest of the City of Bristol, and three arms with fists clenched are borne by one of the Tremayne families.

The *hand*, opened ("apaumée"), is generally regarded as significant of good faith, as showing that nothing is concealed in it. In a surgeon's arms, as in the case of Sir Frederick Treves, it probably indicates manual dexterity. The "red hand of Ulster" is the well-known badge of the Baronetcy, the legend connected with it being that the two brothers O'Neill approaching, in separate boats, the province of Ulster, then an unknown land, agreed that the new territory should belong to him whose right hand should first touch the soil. The brother who was losing, cutting off his right hand, flung it upon the shore, and so became the possessor.

Two hands conjoined in fesse, as in the act of "shaking hands," are formed in the arms of the *Alexander* and other families, and three hands in most of the *Tremayne* arms. Four hands are found in the arms of *Quatremayne*, and six hands in those of *Purefoy*.

The hand found in Welsh arms is supposed to represent the hand of any Englishman who, unfortunately, found himself on the wrong side of Offa's dyke.

The *leg*, an emblem of strength, is generally found "couped" above the knee, as in the case of *Haddon* and many other families, but in the case of *Shirgley*, it is couped below the knee; two legs are found in the case of

Delahill, three legs in the case of *Hesse*, and six legs in the case of *Bourne*.

The *foot* is borne by one of the *Barlow* families of England, and by the *Plant* family of Italy.

Of the various organs of the human body, the Eye, the Heart, and the Breast have been remembered by the Heralds.

"The eye," says Mr. Cecil Wade, in his excellent book,* "signifies Providence in Government. Queen Elizabeth is represented in Lodge's Portraits, wearing a dress on which human eyes and ears are embroidered, and on the sleeve of which is a large snake, evidently intended to denote the acuteness of her faculties and the wisdom for which that sovereign was noted." In this paper the human eye has been referred to as borne in the arms of the Royal College of Surgeons of Edinburgh (Fig. 13).

The *human heart* naturally enters into the bearings of many families of the name of Hart, and among medical men it will be found in arms of Sir James Goodhart, and in those of the late Lord Ilkeston, who made affections of the heart a somewhat special study. Two hearts are found in the family arms of *Corker*, three in those of the *Hartey* and other families, four for *Gardner* of Scotland, and five for the family of *Gillbank*. Singularly and significantly as indicative of the affection in which she is held, that gracious lady, Queen Alexandra, bears, as her private arms, a shield "semée" of hearts—that is, charged with as many hearts as it can hold.

The *human breast* is found, apparently, in one coat only—viz., that pertaining to the family of *Dodge*, and has been already dealt with by the writer in this periodical.†

Bones.—The entire skeleton is sometimes found, as in the arms of Londonderry, with this couplet:

If stones could speak, then London's praise would
sound
Who built and raised this city from the ground.

alluding to the resurrection, by London, of the City of Derry, after its destruction during the Jacobite rebellion.

A death's head is found as the crest of

* *The Symbolisms of Heraldry*, London, 1898.

† "A Curious Heraldic Charge," *The Antiquary*, July, 1915.

Sibbald, of Scotland; a jaw bone in the arms of *Damboys*, and a shin bone, held in a boar's mouth, in the arms of *Mackinnon*.

Two thigh bones are found in the arms of *Sir Astley Cooper*, surgeon to George IV., and two shin bones in the arms of the *Newton* and *Baines* families.

Three broken shin bones form the arms of one branch of the *Da Costa* family, and six broken bones of another branch, and also of the *Mendez* family.

Human hair is occasionally met with, as in the arms of *Harbottle*, who bears "azure, three locks of hair, or," and *Blond*, who bears "sable, a comb, argent, on a lock of golden hair."

In the case of mermaids and women, unless of the same colour as the rest of the body, the hair is said to be "crined" of another colour; thus *Prestwich*, of Lancashire, bears a mermaid, argent (white), with her hair "crined," or (gold). In the case of the *Ellis* crest, above referred to, both the lady and her hair are blazoned as "proper."

Human blood is represented in Heraldry as "gouttée de sang," and is not an infrequent bearing. It is found in the arms of the *Kingston* and other families. Sometimes the number of drops is specified. Thus *Leeming*, of Essex, bears fifteen drops of blood upon a white shield. The crest of *Macalpine* is a Saracen's head distilling drops of blood, with the motto (in Gaelic), "Remember the death of Alpin."

The *infirmities of the human body* are also symbolized in Heraldry. Thus *blindness* is represented by the spectacles in the arms of the Spectacle Makers' Company, and in the private arms of *Watt*, of Edinburgh; and *lameness* is represented by the crutches found in the arms of certain old convents, though these crutches have probably not the significance of those hanging outside the Grotto of Lourdes, but represent rather the staves used by way-worn pilgrims.

Doctors are busy just now in widely and wisely disseminating the important information that disease is spread by insects, and advocating the extermination of the latter for the prevention of the former. The doctors, however, would probably treat these animalculæ with greater respect if they knew to what extent they entered into the armorial

bearings of highly respectable persons. Butterflies, harvest-flies, hornets, ants, bees, houseflies, spiders, silkworms, gadflies, gad-bees, grasshoppers, crickets, and even fleas, are all to be found in coats-of-arms, British and foreign. It would unduly prolong this paper to give instances of each, but exception may, perhaps, be made for the last, the *Pulex irritans*, which, as an example of "Canting Heraldry," enters into the arms of the *Pulici* family, of Verona, who bear a gold shield powdered with black fleas.

In concluding this paper, the writer wishes to point out that, although the examples he has given of Heraldic bearings, as illustrating the human body and its diseases, are fairly complete nominally, they are by no means so numerically. Many more instances of the bearings he has dealt with will be found (for British Heraldry) in Papworth's *Ordinary*, and in Fairbairn's *Book of Crests*, and (for Foreign Heraldry) in Rietstap's *Armorial Générale*.



The Churchwardens' Accounts of St. John's, Peterborough.

BY THE REV. R. M. SERJEANTSON, M.A., F.S.A.

(Concluded from p. 414.)

THE VESTMENTS.

THE maintenance of the vestments was a constant source of expense to the church authorities. Small repairs are referred to in almost every year's accounts, but occasionally, as in 1478, 1508, and 1509, a vestment maker was hired for a week or more; a stock of red, yellow, green, and gold thread was laid in; silk, satin, and buckram were purchased; and repairs on a large scale were undertaken. In 1508 the vestment maker stayed for 8½ days; and in 1529 Alice Ryder was paid 8d. for lodging "the vestment maker."

1474. Payd for the overseyng of the west-
ments to a man ij*d*.
Payd to Willm Fote for mendyng of
the vestments and threde xv*d*.

1478. Payd for mendyng of vj aubys to the chyrch vij*d.*
 Item payd for j quarter and half of bokeram pretii [price] iij*d.*
 Item payd for blew threde and qwygth [white] j*d.* ob.
 Item payd for mendyng of a nold vestymment xvij*d.*
 Item payd for ij yérds and a quarter of blew bokeram* to the rede cope xij*d.* ob.
 Item payd for j quarter of a nownce of sylke and threde iij*d.* ob.
 Item payd for j yerd of canvase pretii iij*d.*
 Item payd for xvij yérds of gold pretii iij*d.*
 Item payd for mekyng of the rede cope iij*s.* vj*d.*
 Item payd for mendyng of another vestymment iij*d.*
 Item payd for threde and rybon iij*d.* ob.
 Item payd for ij yérds of blew bokeram xij*d.*
 Item payd for qwygth cloth iij*d.* ob.
 Item payd for halfe j yerd of bokeram iij*d.*
 Item payd for mendyng of vij copes and the stuff to them pretii vs.
 1508. Payd to the vestment makar for viij days and hallfe viij*s.* vj*d.*
 Item for xvij yards of sylke rebyn vj*s.*
 Item for xl yards of crull† rebyn iij*s.* iij*d.*
 Item for iij yards of satyn of Ypras iij*s.*
 1515-6. Payd for halfe pownd thred, red, gern and yellow to the mendyng off ye coppys vj*d.*
 1529-30. Payd to the vestment makar for workyng iij*s.*

[Further sums amounting in all to 18*s.* 6*d.*

* A blue canvas-like cloth to form a substantial lining to the more delicate red material. It was certainly a stiff material in the sixteenth century—e.g., Falstaff's "men in buckram."

† Crewel, fine worsted used principally for garters, girdles, fringes, etc. In 1640 "caddas or cruel ribbons" paid an import duty of 1*s.* the dozen pieces of 2*yds.* each.

were paid to the same "vestment makar" at this time].

- Item payd to Alice Rydar ffor rent to the vestment makar viij*d.*
 Item payd for golde at Sturbryge fayre* iij*s.* vj*d.*
 Item payd for bokeram at the same fayr xxij*d.*
 Item payd to Thomas Bowman for ij skenys of golde viij*d.*

Further small sums amounting in all to 1*s.* 9*d.* were paid in this account "for golde and rebyn."

Copes were used in the church as late at least as 1563, for in that year the churchwardens paid sevenpence "for ij yards and iij quarters rybyn and collord thred for to mend ye cope"; and sixpence "to Sedgweekes wyffe for mendyng the cope."

ALBS.

- 1475-6. Item payd ffor cloth to a payr of slevys to an aube and making, to the hye auter viij*d.*
 1478. Payd for mendyng of vj aubys to the chyrch vj*d.*
 1479. For v heln of cloth to make an aube of and the makyng iij*s.* ix*d.*
 1494-5. Payd for ij aubys makyng for the chyltern iij*d.*
 Payd to Wyllyam Baker for ij aubys to the hye auter . . .

TUCKING GIRDLES.

- 1504-5. Payd for iij tukkyng gyrdells iij*d.*

There is a similar entry in the Churchwardens' Accounts of Leverton in 1528 "for tukkyng gurdylles to wer at messe iij*d.*" They were used for tucking up the cassock or the alb.†

* The great fair held at Stourbridge, to the north-east of Cambridge, on the eve and feast of the Exaltation of the Holy Cross. It was at one time the largest fair in Europe, and the number of people whom it attracted from all parts was one reason which aided the growth of Cambridge as an educational centre. The tolls belonged to the Leper Hospital, of which the twelfth century chapel still remains.

† Micklethwaite's *Ornaments of the Rubric*, pp. 61, 62.

SURPLICES.

1479. For cloth and mending of the parysch clerks surplesse *jd. ob.*
 For lynyn cloth to a surplesse slevyd, and makynge, to the Vicar, Mayster John Wellys, prest *vijs. iiijd.*
1481. Isabelle Bykarton pro iij virgis linie tele pro j surples *xxd.*
 Et pro faccione ejusdem *vjd.*
- 1488-9. Pro xix plite* linie tele empt e pro lez surplez *vijs. ixd.*
 et pro j virga et dimid ia linie tele ad idem empt e de Waltero Waterson *vijd.*
 et pro faccione de iij slevyd surplez *iijs. ijd.*
- 1492-3. Pro linea tela pro j surplez pro vicario et factura ejusdem *vs. ixd.*
- 1502-3. Item for iij heln of cloth for the clerks surplice *ijs.*
 Item for makynge of the same *vjd.*
- 1504-5. Item payd for a surplyce of Sir John Hood *vjs. viijd.*
- 1512-3. Item payd for xvj elnys of lynen cloth ffor ij surplesses *xijs.*
 Item payd for makynge off the same surplesses *ijs. viijd.*
- 1540-1. Payde for xxiiij else of hollande to macke iij surplissis at *xd* the ell *xxs.*
- Payd to Mistress Pomell and Mistress Storey for makynge of iij surplesses *iijs. vjd.*

ROCHETS.

1467. Also delyvered to Renold Merbury and Willm Glynton to pay Syr Wyllm Kysby for ij rochets to the parych prest and clerk *vs. vjd.*
- 1476-7. Item payd for iij yerds of lynyn of brode cloth for a rochett to ministyr the Sacraments with *ijs.*
 Item payd for the makynge there off *vijd.*
- 1504-5. Item payd for a rochett to the parych prest *ijs. ijd.*
- 1505-6. Item payd for the Belman's Rochett *vijd.*

The Rochet was closely akin to the Surplice. Lyndewode says: "Rochetum . . .

* Plite or plighte—*i.e.*, fold—was a term of measurement for lawn (Halliwell).

differt a superpellicio, quia superpellicium habet manicas pendulas sed rochetum est sine manicis, et ordinatur pro clerico ministrato Sacerdoti, vel forsan ad opus ipsius Sacerdotis in baptizando pueros, ne per manicas ipsius brachia impedianur." In quires, or at least in those of old foundation, clerks ministering at the altar used albs, but in parish churches the rochet was generally used. It always had sleeves, but its sleeves were close, not hanging like those of a surplice. (Ducange.)

WASHING.

Payments for the washing of surplices, altar-cloths, etc., naturally find a place in every set of Wardens' Accounts. The following are extracted from those of St. John's, Peterborough:

1474. Payd ffor iij yers weschyng of auter-clothys, aubys, and surplysses of the hye auter *xvjd.*
- 1476-7. Payd for weschyng of awbys towellys and awterclose *iiijd.*
1478. Item payd for weschyng of j aube and j towell *ijd.*
1479. For weschyng of ij canapes ij awter-clothes j towell and j schete *iijd.*
1481. Pro lavacione unius halbe et iij auter-clos and ij towells *ijd.*
1484. Margarete Baron pro lavacione iij surplesses, ij albys, ij amysys, iij awter clothys and ij towells *xd.*
- 1494-5. Payd to Margaret Baron for waschyng of a syrplese slevyd and iij rochetts *ijd.*

THE SANCTUS, OR SACRING BELL.

- 1476-7. Payd to Thomas Grace for mending of the sacryng bell clapyr and mending of a lokk to the hye awter *ijd.*
- 1504-5. For mending of the sancts bell *jd.*
- 1512-3. Payd ffor mending of sance bell whell *ixd.*
- 1554-7. Receivd of Willm Lyveley for the sanctus bell in waight cc qr and xvij li at xxxvs, iiijd, the hundreth *iiij¹/₂. xvijs.*

THE EASTER SEPULCHRE.

A necessary adjunct to every English mediæval church was the Easter Sepulchre.

It was a small chest or receptacle, in which on Maunday Thursday or Good Friday was deposited the Host, enclosed in a pyx, together with a cross. The "sepulchre" was placed usually, if not invariably, on the north side of the chancel, and was constantly watched till dawn on Easter Day, when the pyx was taken out and replaced upon the altar. The sepulchre was usually of wood, though in many cases permanent stone receptacles were made for it, of which very beautiful examples are still to be found in Lincolnshire and Nottinghamshire churches.

Tombs were also used for the purpose, and a large number still remain "where the sepulchre of our Lord was wont to be set up at Easter." These recesses sometimes (e.g., S. Pool, Woodleigh, Devon; W. Wittering, Sussex) have sculptures of scenes connected with the Passion and Resurrection at the back, and were undoubtedly used as *repositoires* for the box containing the Host, etc. The modern rite of taking the Host to the *repositoir* is after high mass on Maundy Thursday, but the mediæval usage preferred Good Friday.

The Peterborough accounts contain frequent references to the sepulchre, of which we quote the following as examples:

- 1488-9. Willelm Man pro certis tabulis pro
le sepulcr iijd.
Georgio Cowper pro emendacione
sepulcri [et] aliorum defectuum in
ecclesia ijs.
1504-5. Item for mendyng of the sepulchre
and for a pece of tymber and for
dressyng of ye organs xvd.
1537-8. Item that I Thomas Maryott haes
resewyd of Robt. Toche, Alexander
Hedlay, and Robert Brown for the
sepulker lyght xls.
Also [he has received from the same]
xxxij tabars for the sepulcar lyght,
the wych tabars do wey iiij schowre
powndes off wax and vj; and the seyd
Thomas for to make the seyd xxxij
tabars ageyn Ester next cumyng for
to ber the wast of the seyd lyght, and
the seyd Thomas schall delywer to
the cherche of Peterborow the seyd
iiij schore powndes of wax and vj
ageyn whan he schall be call apon.

- 1538-9. Payd to Thomas Bartlett and Peter
Peykoke for kepyng of the seypullker
at Ester xiiijd.
1539-40. Payd for the sepulker wachyng
[watching] xiiijd.
1554-7. To Noy for the sepulture vjs.
Item wax to the sepulture xvjd.

THE HALLOWED FIRE.

On Easter Eve all lights were extinguished throughout a mediæval church, and they were again rekindled from flames solemnly lighted by a burning glass or by flint and steel. The devout parishioners usually rekindled their cold hearths by a brand from the Holy Fire.*

The Peterborough churchwardens' accounts contain the following reference to the Holy or Hallowed Fire:

- 1538-9. To Thomas Abram for two penny
kyds [faggots] for howll [holy] fyer ijd.
1539-40. Item payde for wode for the hal-
lowed fyer ijd.
1541-2. Payd for woode for hallowed Fyre
for ij. yer iiijd.

FIRE PANS.

Fire pans were kept in Vestries to supply embers for the censers. There are two references to them in the Peterborough accounts:

1480. Paid to Willm Smyth for makynge of a
pane to bere in colys viijd.
1489-90. Roberto Stoketon pro j fyre pane
pro carbonibus portandis xd.

HOUSELING BREAD.

"Houseling Bread" was the smaller form of wafer used for the Communion of the people, as opposed to "Singing Bread," the larger or priest's wafer.

In 1572 (*circa*) the churchwardens of Peterborough paid twelpence to Scarlet "for huseling bread"; and there is a second payment to him of eightpence for the same purpose.

HOLY BREAD, OR THE HOLY LOAF.

The Holy Loaf, or *panis sanctificatus*, was brought into the Quire after Mass, and blessed (not consecrated) by the priest.

* Dr. Cox's *Churchwardens' Accounts*, pp. 260, 261.

It was then cut up and distributed among the people in token of friendly amity. This Holy Loaf had nothing whatever to do with the Eucharistic elements, but was ordinary leavened bread such as was commonly eaten in houses. The cost of providing this "Holy Bread" was imposed in some parishes on certain landowners in rotation. In other cases it was baked in the Church House, and the cost was defrayed by "gatherings." * This appears to have been the case at Peterborough, for in 1554-7 the churchwardens accounted for 13s. "received for the Holly loffe for iij yers."

In 1476-7 they paid threepence "for a skepp for the haly brede"; and in 1512 a like amount was expended on "a mawnde [basket] for haly bred."

THE ROOD.

As the Rood was a necessary adjunct of every English mediæval English church it is only natural to find that it is frequently referred to in early churchwardens' accounts. The following payments are to be found in the accounts at Peterborough:

- 1474. Payd to Wyllm Rest for steynyng of the rode cloth and of the hye awter clothys vjs. viij*d*.
- 1480. Paid to John Carver for makynge of the gresyngs [stairs] at the Rood lofte and for nayles iij*d*.
- 1494-5. Payd to George Couper for mendynge of the gresynges of the rod lofte v*d*.
- Item payd for mendynge A bowte the rode and for nayle xxiiij*d*.
- 1538-9. Payde to Rycharde Roper for a lyne to the Rode lowfft and a nother to the fowntt v*d*.
- 1540-1. Item payde for canvas for a new Rode cloth iiij*s*.
- Item payde to Robert Boswell for peynting of hit ijs. x*d*.
- Item for sowing of hit iiij*d*.
- 1553-8. Item for a Roode and settinge upp xxs.
- To Mychell for Marie and John xxs.
- Laid out for setting up Mary and John v*s*.

* Dr. Cox's *Churchwardens' Accounts*, pp. 58, 59, and 96-98.
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THE CONFESSIONAL.

So far as we have noticed the Confessional is only rarely alluded to in the Peterborough accounts. The following extracts are worth noting:

- 1494-5. Item payd to Thomas Worme for setting up of the shrevyng house and for undyrpynnyng of yt iij*d*.
- Payd for nayles to the same j*d*.
- 1515-6. Payd for a lattys to the shryvyng howse iij*s*.

THE FONT.

The font did not often need attention, but from time to time small repairs became necessary as in the following instances:

- 1491-2. Pro emendacione lavatorii fontis iij*d*.
- 1514-5. Payd for mendynge the cover off the fownte ijs. viij*d*.
- 1538-9. Payd to the Plomer for mendynge of the Fowntt and for sawder and warkemanschyppe xvj*d*.
- 1538-9. Payde to Rycharde Roper for a lyne to the Rode lowfft and a nother to the fowntt v*d*.

HOLY WATER STOUP, OR STOCK.

The Holy Water Stoup was usually placed in the porch, on the right-hand side, for the use of those entering the church, "as a symbol of the purity of soul with which they ought to approach the place where God's Majesty dwelt." There are frequent references to it in the Peterborough accounts, of which the following are examples:

- 1476-7. Item payd for a payr of cheynys and for a aly watyr stykk vj*d*.
- 1480. Item paid for a holly-water styke j*d*.
- 1479. To Robert Plumer for mendynge the Haly water stopp iij*d*.
- 1485. To the Tyncker pro emendacione de le holy water stoke iiij*d*.
- 1487-8. Pro emendacione de le stop aque benedicte x*d*.
- 1491-2. Et pro faccione de lez haly-wate. steys j*d*.
- 1494-5. For ij peyre of cheynys to the haly water stoppys vj*d*.
- 1504-5. Item payd for ij holy water stykks iij*d*.
- Item payd for ij cheyns at the holy water stopp v*d*.

1541-2. Item payde for ij holy water sprinkylls
iiij*d.*

1553-8. For making a holly water stock xij*d.*

ORGAN.

In later mediæval days most churches of any size or importance had an organ or "pair of organs," as it was generally called. That Peterborough was no exception is shown by the following extracts:

1467. Payd for j schepschyn to the orgons
precii iiij*d.*

1475-6. Payd for makyng of new bellows to
the orgons vjs. iiij*d.*

1483. Thome Bowers pro mendacione lez
orgonys j*d.*

1502-3 Payd for mendyng of the organs
and of the bellows vijs.

1504-5. Payd to the player of the organs
iijs. iiij*d.*

1505-6. Payd to the organ player from
Stamford ijs.

1507. For mendyng off ye small organ
vjs. viij*d.*

Item for iij li glu iiij*d.*

1542-3. Payde to Larance Lawsson for on
yers wages for blowing of the
organs ijs. viij*d.*

1544-6. Payd for mendyng the organs to
Kateryns xijjs. iiij*d.*

THE BELLS.

The bells were a constant source of expense to the churchwardens; but as payments for their repair are to be found in every book of Churchwardens' Accounts, it is scarcely worth while quoting any from the Peterborough accounts.

The following payments for special ringings may, however, be of interest:

1473. Item payd for ryngyng ayense my
Lord of Lynngkcoln at hys vysytacyon ij*d.*

1475. Item received of the woman yt was
byrnt for the bellys ij*d.*

1502-3. Payd to the Ryngars for the qwene
iiij*d.*

[Elizabeth of York, wife of Henry VII., who died 1503.]

1533-4. Item payd for Ryngars of Mr. Fitz-
Williams viij*d.*

[Sir Wm. FitzWilliam died 9 August, 1534.]

Circa 1572. Item to the Ringers for the
Queen vs. *vd.*

[In the summer of 1572 the Queen made a long extended progress through Essex, Hertfordshire, Bedfordshire, Northamptonshire, etc. (Nichols' *Progresses of Queen Elizabeth*, vol. i., appendix iv., p. 55). Peterborough was, doubtless, one of the places visited.]

PALM SUNDAY AND OTHER PROCESSIONS.

1505-6. Payed for mendyng of ij. procession
bellys *xd.*

1541-2. Payde for poyntes to thy [tie] the
canapy that ys cared over the
sacrement on Palme Sondag ij
tymes ij*d.*

Item for offeryng at Ester on tyme
ij*d.*

MIRACLE OR CHURCH PLAYS.

The history of Church or Miracle Plays is far too wide a subject to be dealt with here. Dr. Cox, in his *Churchwardens' Accounts*, has an interesting chapter on the subject (pp. 267-280), to which our readers are referred.

The Parish Church of Peterborough evidently had its "players," as is shown by the following extracts from the wardens' accounts:

1497. Rec. for latyng of the players gar-
mense iiijjs. vj*d.*

1474. Rec. of men depyng for hyryng of
iiij garments xvj*d.*

1479. To the players that playd in the
Chyrch at Crystemasse *xxd.*

When a play was to be acted the various parishes borrowed or hired "stage properties" from one another.

At St. Margaret's, Southwark, the church officials paid fourteenpence in 1460 "for hyryng of the germentes."

At St. Lawrence's, Reading, tenpence was paid in 1507 for "2½ ells of crosclouth for to make Eve a cote."

At Ashburton, Devon, the churchwardens expended twelvepence in 1537-8 "for a pair of silk garments for Herod on Corpus Christi Day"; 2s. 1d. in 1542-3 "for ij devils heads and other necessary things for the players"; and in 1555-6 twopence was spent upon "a

payr of glovys for hym that playd God Almighty at Corpus Xti daye."

That the same custom prevailed in Northamptonshire is shown from the extracts from the Peterborough accounts just quoted.

THE MORROW MASS PRIEST.

Peterborough, like all other important towns, had its Morrow Mass Priest, as is shown by the following extracts from the accounts of the churchwardens :

1470. Item received of the Gadyvers of the Town for the Morow Messe prest
iijs.

[Note in later hand] "The Moroo Masse priest was found and gathered for of the towne."

1473. Payd to Syr Wyllm Wellys for keyping of the chyrch klok and chyme at Morrow Messe for half a yere
iijs. iiijd.

The Morrow Mass was said at an early hour (usually between four and five in the morning) for the benefit of travellers and others who desired to hear Mass before setting out on a journey. Morrow Masses were maintained in most of the large towns on the great north road, among others at Grantham, Newark, and Doncaster. They were said "post vocacionem campane que vocatur ly day belle." At St. Mary's, Shrewsbury, it was the custom until quite recent times to read morning prayer at 5 a.m., or about that time, on days when market was held at Oswestry. This was no doubt a survival of the Morrow Mass. In Northamptonshire Morrow Masses were maintained at All Saints', Northampton, and at Kettering, in addition to the one already mentioned at Peterborough.

WAGES.

The change in the relative value of money is well illustrated by the wages paid in the 15th and 16th centuries to the various church officials.

In 1542-3 the churchwardens of Peterborough paid Sir John Choyne (presumably the curate) £5 "for on yers wages."

Richard Padman, the clerk, received 10s. for his year's wages; and Nicholas Bardeney,

bailiff of the church lands, was paid 13s. 4d. "for ij yers wages."

The same year's accounts contain a payment of 2s. 8d. "for on yers wages for blowing of the organs"; and the organ blower received 8d. more for the wages of an extra quarter. The most highly paid individual mentioned in these accounts was the "vestment maker," who could command the exorbitant sum of 1s. a day.

LAWSUIT.

Occasionally the church officials indulged in a lawsuit, and in 34 Henry VIII. we get an account of the expenses involved :

"Item payde to Ryc. Baylyffe for his expenses Rydyng to London to maik answer at the Court of Awgmentacyons for viijs. of Cheffe Rente they demawndyd of the chyrch yerly that we owt nat to pay, for vj days
vjs. viijd.

Item payd to hyme for a man of law that made the answer of the same
iij. iiijd.

Item payde for wyne gevyng to them that Resonyd the sayd matter in the taverne
viijd.

Item payde for thapperance in the courte
ijs.

Item payde to James Batyson for the hyer of a horse that Rycharde Baylyffe had to London for the chyrch busynes
xxd.

As the suit appears to have been successful, the costs (14s. 4d. for six days) do not appear to be excessive!

Under this heading may be placed two other payments made by the churchwardens:

1475-6. Item payd to a man of Owndyll for goynge and laboring for the goods of the chyrch that were stoln
xs.

1476-7. Item payd to aman of Apethorpp that promysyd us to have knowlege of our chyrch gode that was stolen
vjs. viijd.

KING'S TAXES.

One hardly expects to find any allusion to the King's taxes in a book of churchwardens' accounts, but those at Peterborough contain the following items :

1515-6. Payd to the Kyngs subside
vs.

- 1544-46. Payd for the Kynges benyvolens
[benevolence] xs.
1544-46. Payd to John Ship for the Kyng's
subsdye for ij payments xiijs. iiijd.

VARIA.

1474. Payd for ij claspys for the baner that
John Barford gafe ijd. ob.
1474. Payd for caryng of j carthfull of
wode yt my lady Garton gafe ijd.
1475-6. Payd for makng a wateryng place
in the chyrch close beyond Burgh-
bery xviijd.
1475-6. Payd for caryage of the stuff and
dust yt cam owth of the chyrch and
mowyng of the chyrch yerd in the
Abbey iiijd.
1478. Payd for a capp unto Syr John Hore
for keypyng of the Revestry pretii xxd.
1478. Payd unto Thos. Ball for keypyng of
the chyrch schepe a payr of hose
pretii of viijd.
1478. Payd for ij keyse makng jd.
1479. For clensyng and caryng of yerd
[earth] and muck owth of the
chyrrh yerd and about iiijd.
1480. Rec. of Wat Watteson for the Garden
in the chyrch yard ijd.
1491. Georgio Cowper pro faccione de lez
stylez vd.
1503-4. Payde for the shafte of the cross vjs.
do Payd for a Key to the Vicar's coffer ijd.
1504-5. Payd for caryng of the mukhill
out of the chirche yarde xviijd.
1504-5. Payd for iij keys to qwer [choir]
dor viijd.
1505-6. Payd for a chese iiijd. ob.
1512. Payd ffor tymber for ij berys iiijd.
1540. Payde for lampes and russes iiijd.
1565. Payd for a new beare and for mendyng
the children's beare viijjs.



Recollections of Belgium.

BY JOHN A. RANDOLPH.

(Concluded from p. 409.)



HE district east of Antwerp, bordered by the Lierre - Herenthals - Moll line on the north, and the Tirlemont-Louvain-Liège line on the south, has several noteworthy small towns, but the villages have nothing particular to comment on. We will take the outside lines first, and from the north-west corner of the district named briefly examine the places enclosed in them.

The first is Lierre, whose vast Gothic church, with hideous superstructure to the tower, possesses a late fifteenth-century screen of almost as great beauty as that which existed at Louvain, but less rich than the over-elaborate one, now pulverized, of Dixmude. The town-hall on the square is eighteenth-century, with a pediment on its main front and a charming Gothic tower at the corner. Near it are two Gothic chapels of considerable interest, and the post-office, just off the upper corner of the Place, is a beautiful stone fourteenth-century house, recently carefully restored. Near Lierre, and off the main line, is Heyst-op-den-Berg, a picturesque long street from the station to the more rustic end bringing one to the foot of the Berg, on which is the cruciform mediæval church with good tower and elegant spire, dominating the plains for miles. The spire is very like that of St. John's Church at Mechlin.

Continuing on the main line, Herenthals is soon reached. The thoroughfare from the station is mainly of a terrace of one-storied poor hovels, but it brings one to a small town-hall isolated on a huge open space tapering into a broad street. The Dutch influence is plainly visible in the turret that abuts on, in the middle of, one of the end stepped gables. Unfortunately, the picturesque little louvres of the roof have given place to three aside, clumsy modern Gothic ones on far too great a scale, and of totally different and quite unsuitable design, spoiling the effect entirely, when the building is seen in perspective. Near the town-hall is a small street leading to the fine old church, which

lost its hundred-foot-long Lady Chapel by a fire. The tower and spire are central and of great height. In the church is a wonderfully preserved flamboyant carved reredos, with scores of small figures in the subjects represented, in one of the side-chapels, and on the choir wall close to is carved, as a bracket, a little man on his back, supporting the shaft above him by his hands and feet!

Beyond Herenthals, eastwards, is Gheel, whose two striking Gothic churches, one with fine west tower and spire, are such a magnificent spectacle from afar. The great church of St. Dymphna never had its west tower finished. It is a glorious building nevertheless, with capacious interior, lighted by splendid traceried windows. The little town is mainly of two-storied houses, thus accentuating the apparent size of the churches.

Moll comes next, noted for its massive brick tower, streaked Dutch fashion with white stone. The church is of satisfying proportions, but the detail work is terrible. The Hôtel de Ville is a diminutive structure at the west face of the tower; the main street from the station to the church is winding, and it comes to an elongated square in front of the church, filled with noble trees arranged in avenues.

Our route now takes us southwards to Diest. On leaving that station, one is immediately struck with the delightful winding road downhill through the tree-clad ramparts leading (in about five minutes) to the irregularly planned town, whose approach to the Place is alongside a canal, overlooked on one side by factories, and on the other, or quay, side by old-fashioned little houses. It is, after Termonde, the most charming of all the Belgian towns for the scenery between the station and the habitations and shops and so forth.

The convent chapels are Renaissance, and one of them has a daringly slight steeple of the period. But the *clou* is the immense church, with its unfinished, stunted, rich west tower (like St. Peter's at Louvain, only a trifle smaller) of white stone, the rest of the lofty structure, of pure fourteenth-century style, being of red stone, with some of the finest traceried windows in the country, and double-arched flying-buttresses to its wonderful choir, right round from its superb south

transept to its fellow on the north side. The very white interior has small circular openings instead of a triforium. The white life-size statues round the church under heavy niches dwarf it very badly, and spoil the effect of size, making it look smaller than does the exterior view of the choir and apse.

Before leaving Diest for the rest of our journey, a visit to Aerschot should be undertaken. The church there is of great height, with bold red-brick tower streaked in the Dutch style (for half its height), with white bands of stone. The walls inside, a few years ago, were denuded of their plaster and whitewash, revealing a shocking state of affairs, there being hardly a square yard without great cracks, and the material also much perished. The rood screen is much simpler than those of Louvain, Lierre, and others, and the arches are trilobed. In the chapel on the left are, or rather were, till the invasion of the Huns, some beautiful mediæval paintings, in Gothic panels, representing scenes referring to the Holy Eucharist.

The town is bewildering in its arrangement of streets, and they are practically all narrow. The Grand' Place is not over-easy to find, and when one gets there it is distinctly disappointing, the town-hall being a wide pedimented building, quite plain otherwise, and with a small flight of steps and hand-rail in front.

The view from the canal, as also the one from the end of the avenue near the church, make amends for what the place otherwise lacks in picturesqueness. From Aerschot there is a line to Lierre, *viâ* Heyst-op-den-Berg; also a short one to Sichem for the great pilgrim resort of Montaigu.

About midway to Hasselt, on the right-hand side of the line, and close to the station, is a charming little conceit—a small church, or large chapel, with a quaint little steeple, not Gothic, but perfect in every way.

The approaches to Hasselt Station have recently been more than trebled in length and width, and the platforms at the station itself, with but scant shelter in the middle part of them, extended to nearly a furlong! This is obviously one of the German tricks, under the pretext of turning the formerly small junction into an important one on the intended new direct express line to Berlin,

which this particular section was to be, via Flushing and Antwerp. Lower down in this district, between St. Trond and Tongres, the line was to be doubled and strengthened and connected up with Liège, and a few new lengths added, to avoid curves and corners, and so into Brussels. These transformations were stipulated for by the crafty enemy, and to be carried out (very generously) by the Germans for the Belgians in return for the Belgians permitting them to build a line from Malmédy to Stavelot—across the frontier—and a gigantic station at Stavelot (with, it was stated, the object of "*turning Sedan*"!), which Stavelot most decidedly did not require. It is strange the Belgian authorities did not grasp the true meaning of these works when they were submitted to them for their approval and consent.

Hasselt lies, so to speak, along the railway line, the main street into the heart of the town being parallel to it for some distance. At a few yards from the station in that direction a boulevard abuts, continuing into a broad street ending in nothing particular, but possessing a fine house, on the right, associated with some prominent historical Belgian family. Continuing past the new and artistic post-office, one arrives at length at a tiny street leading at right angles to the old Gothic church of St. Vincent. The aisles are gabled at each bay, and the sacristy on the south side of the apse has a dainty little turret; at the west end rises a square unbuttressed tower, Romanesque, with shallow broad arcading, surmounted by a Renaissance spire. Inside, the church is an interesting example of fourteenth-century work, the white slender columns and bold high-moulded arches giving an effect of airiness not usually to be found in small town churches; and this is enhanced by the walls being cream-coloured, and the foliage of the capitals being brightly gilt. The polychrome work between the arches and under the cornice of the fine roof is wisely limited to the simplest design possible, in pale brown narrow lines, the ones following the arches, at a distance of about four inches, being relieved by a small vine-leaf—also in brown—at rare intervals. We were informed that the painting and gilding was designed by a former pupil of the art school earlier referred to in this

article; and if that is the case, then the school has made immense strides, during the last few years, in good taste, and has, we hope, definitely dropped the crude disfigurements it favoured in its early enthusiasm.

Round about the church and the neighbouring square and approach-streets thereto are some wonderfully picturesque timber houses, some with overlapping stories (one or two are Spanish), and a few curious old fronts of masonry appear here and there. The other church, plain Renaissance, but with good steeple of its style, does not call for comment.

From Hasselt it is a pleasing landscape—with noble church at Munsterbilsen—to Tongres, the fourteenth-century church of which has a wonderful interior and a gigantic west tower, arcaded and panelled and be-pinnacled, under a very necessary restoration when we were there last year in the spring. We have not heard whether the work was being done by Germans, as was the case with the belfry of the Halles at Ypres, but "after the event" it would not surprise us if our surmise were correct.

It is not a far run, southwards, from Tongres to Liège, but there is nothing to see on the way, the landscape being also most uninteresting. For the purposes of our survey, we start again from Hasselt, due south, skirting the battlefield of Haelen, and alighting at Cortenbosch, to see the Renaissance church with its most graceful and daring east-end steeple, and the exquisite Renaissance panelling and confessionals of the period that originally belonged to the celebrated abbey of Averbode, a little to the north of Hasselt.

Though St. Trond, once the seat of an abbey founded by the saint of that name, and of which a doorway is about the sole remnant, on the property of the seminary, is not overloaded with architecturally interesting buildings, its two churches and a chapel and the well-proportioned town-hall, to which is attached a slender tower, with chimies (to which we have already referred), are worth visiting. The church on the square is mediæval and of stately proportions, but the modern west tower and spire are a great disfigurement.

Branching off eastwards, the train stops

at Léau, quaintly termed, in Flemish, Sweet Lion, the small township of which lies at about ten minutes' walk from the station; but the great church is far too important to miss visiting, if only to see the originals of the Renaissance tabernacle and the immense luminarium, the casts of which are at South Kensington Museum. There is also a tall late Gothic wrought-iron candelabrum, surmounted by a cross. The east end is three-sided, the sides being very wide, and beyond the apse is a chapel, also three-sided, stiffly restored. The *flèche* at the crossing is tall and slender, and with a profusion of bulges. The rather plain tower, which is of great height, has two wide-arched windows at the belfry stage. Being of such a height, the tower has been capped by an equilateral roof. The nave is comparatively short, but as a whole the church impresses one with its fine proportions.

It is only a little out of our way to visit Tirlémont, but there is no other route available for proceeding southwards to the Meuse. Notre Dame du Lac, at Tirlémont, is but the late Gothic choir and transepts and central tower and spire of a naveless church, but at the foot of the tower is a rich canopied porch of three bays. The nave would have projected far into the Grand' Place, and it is to be hoped it will be erected in our day, with the present porch re-erected at the new west end. The Church of St. Bartholomew, on a hill, possesses a nave and transepts considerably higher than the later choir, and a massive and dominating Romanesque tower (with a Renaissance upper stage), supported by Romanesque short and narrow western transepts rising for the greater part of the height of the tower. These two churches, as seen from the railway, are almost entirely visible to the ground, church and traveller alike being on high ground, with a dip between. Both face the railway, at about a half a mile distance, and not a quarter of a mile separating them. The effect is superb.

We will not stop at Louvain—so well known now—but continue eastwards to Landen, the birthplace of Pépin the Elder, but now merely a straggling village on the north side of this important junction. The church is long, and the nave but little higher than

the choir, and there are no transepts, but the stone west tower is Romanesque.

Near Waremmé, the only place of importance on the way to Liège, there was an abbey, but the present parish church is uninteresting; our route being optional from Landen, it is good policy to leave the well-beaten track for once, and proceed direct to Huy, along a winding, wooded course, through several villages, and past the mediæval château of Fumay, and a restored Renaissance one at the following station, a couple of villages with small Romanesque churches (on the right), and the remains of an abbey—now a farm-house—to the junction outside Huy for Namur. The vast and soaring late Gothic church at Huy should most certainly be visited before proceeding to Namur. As there is only Amay between Liège and Huy to interest—with three small spires abreast on an oblong Romanesque tower—our route will take us past now-devastated Andenne, till the Germans came a peaceful village on the river-bank, with unpretentious but pleasing little church; past Marche-les-Dames, whither the wives of Crusaders retired during the absence of their lords; and through uninteresting Namur, chiefly modern, the Church of St. Loup there being finer than the cathedral (both Renaissance). The old citadel was transformed into a resort of amusement, and belonged thenceforth to a syndicate.

Here it is important to halt for a while on the southern course, and proceed inland, *via* Jemeppe, to Gembloux, where there is a very complete set of seventeenth-century buildings remaining of the abbey, now the National Horticultural Establishment.

The tower is all that remains of the parish church, after being fired by lightning, so the abbey church has been adapted for the use of the inhabitants.

There is another—direct—line to the other station at Gembloux from Namur, but the country is absolutely devoid of beauty and interest. A little beyond Gembloux, on that line, is Ramillies, of historical association but poor architectural attraction in the village. Just beyond, however, at Hédange, is the smallest church in Belgium—close to the station—its tower nearly as wide as its nave is long, and the chancel shorter than the nave.

Returning from the Gembloux station we arrived at, and which is much nearer the abbey, we again make for Namur, to wend our way through the defile along the Meuse, and by its soaring cliffs to Dinant, where, however, the Church of Notre Dame, owing to recent havoc by the enemy, need not detain us, the illustrations everywhere published showing the beautiful edifice before and after the disaster. It is to be hoped the two west towers will be finished, when the enemy are driven out, and that the ungainly bulbous spire will not be re-erected.

Hastière abbey church had been recently completed as to its restoration. It is an immensely interesting Romanesque building, and its illuminated manuscripts are of wondrous beauty. Anseremme, and its priory church, close to the river edge, also makes a charming picture, but it is not nearly so attractive to the archaeologist as Hastière.

Proceeding eastwards for some considerable distance in hilly and wooded country, and then southwards for about an equal distance, we at length reach Paix St. Hubert, the station for St. Hubert, where is a great abbey church, in Late Gothic, with Renaissance west front having two lofty towers; it is a noble building, with lofty transepts and flying-buttresses and chapels round the apse, windows profusely traceried in the richest style, and the inside walls covered with panelling, while the Trésor is of extraordinary beauty and size. The height, width, and length, of the church are most impressive. The long journey from Dinant is amply repaid by this gem of Gothic architecture at the end of it.

Returning to Dinant from this part of the country, where mediæval architecture is so scanty, we once more approach a richer field, via industrial Charleroi, continuing to Thuin, and passing in a meadow, at a couple of hundred yards or so from the railway line, the sumptuous shell—with tracery almost complete in its glassless windows—of the abbey church of Aulne, which narrowly escaped destruction by its Abbot in the Renaissance period for rebuilding in that style. The greater part of the abbey itself was, unfortunately, rebuilt by him. In its Gothic days it must have more than rivalled Orval, which was earlier in date and more severe in design.

Thuin is reached via Lobbes a few minutes later. The station is in the lower town, where a pretty little church near has an arched passage underneath, from the street, and a few square, canopied panels, with subjects, inserted in the outer wall. The situation of the lower town is beautiful, being in a valley, and the small upper town dominating it, the Renaissance belfry, with a building over an arcade alongside, making a fine feature in the landscape. It is stated that the building is part of a collegiate church there, but we could see no trace of such a structure.

Lobbes, where one has to change for the Charleroi line when coming from the north and the Mons side of the country, is but four minutes from Thuin. The town is built on the sides of a steep hill, which is crowned by the magnificent Romanesque abbey church of St. Ursmer (see illustration), whose tomb is in the crypt under the transepts. The crypt necessitated the laying of the floor above higher than that of the nave, while the chancel one is higher than that of the transepts. The *flèche* is modern, but goes well with the rest of the building. The galilee porch in front of the west tower is an unusual feature, and very striking. The church is severely simple in style, and the east end is square, with the small windows under three arches, as at Nivelles and Soignies.

Close to the station, and facing the platforms, are two outbuildings—Renaissance—which are picturesque, one of them with a colonnade round part of a square courtyard. One of these buildings is a girls' school, under the care of some nuns.

From Lobbes we plunge into wooded country which lasts almost up to Binche, once a fortified town of importance. The station there is on a big scale, and is in the modern quarter, the old part being down the hill, and surrounded almost completely with its old walls and round towers, once fortified. In the charming park at the top stands the church, which is well worth a visit, and a hundred yards or so beyond is the restored town-hall, with its three arches on the ground-floor re-opened out. The interior is beautifully fitted up in the Flemish style of late Gothic or Transition to Renaissance. Near the presbytery is the cemetery chapel,

which is Gothic at one end and Renaissance at the other, with curious carvings. The trésor has some superb embroidered vestments and cope of the sixteenth century, the gift of Margaret of Austria, and some remarkable reliquaries.

There is a curious fête here annually on Shrove Tuesday, with remarkable costumes in the procession led by two men and a boy in multicoloured suits, and wearing tall hats with huge plumes standing up round the crown. The custom dates from 1477.

far end and at the top of a steep hill, and a smaller one near the church, whence the view, together with that of a convent chapel near, is most striking. The larger of the two stations serves the main line.

St. Gertrude's Church is Romanesque, with double transepts and short choir, flat-ended, and is of great width, comparatively. The east end is very similar to those of Soignies and Lobbes, and to the west end of Hastière (interiorly).

The west front has a lofty screen, on the



LOBBES ABBEY CHURCH.

The route from Binche to Manage—junction for Charleroi—is fairly straight, and at intervals in the rather flat landscape one gets glimpses of distant triangular mounds of coal refuse and the tall chimneys of the mines—chiefly towards Charleroi and Mons on the left. There is a large modern church here, in the Gothic style, near the station, and it is certainly of better detail than many such up and down the country. A short run from here brings us to Nivelles, mainly situated in a valley. The town has a large station at the

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same plan as our Salisbury Cathedral, which is flanked by small circular turrets, in one of which is the quaint little statue of Jehan de Nivelles, which used to strike the hours on a bell, but which is now on strike. There is a song about him in the patois of the district. From the centre of the front rises a very tall and elegant Gothic tower with enormous spire, most effective in views from all round.

A Romanesque cloister is attached to the church on the north side. Funds were raised for its restoration a good many years ago,

but, fortunately, not enough to complete the work ; for the restored part had its design altered entirely as to its shafting arrangement, and the capitals changed. The remaining, untouched, side is therefore *in statu quo*, and infinitely more refined and graceful.

The shrine is behind the high altar, and is, on the Feast of St. Gertrude, borne in public procession on an elaborately carved and profusely coloured and gilt carriage somewhat similar to the state coaches of His Majesty or of the Lord Mayor of London. The vehicle is kept in the church behind the high-altar.

While at Nivelles, opportunity should be taken to train to Fleurus (small Romanesque towered early Gothic church near the station), to change there for a visit to Villers-la-Ville, the station for, and close to, the celebrated and extensive abbey ruins—partly repaired—in the midst of beautiful trees, and just outside the picturesque little village. The hotel is one of the old out-buildings, and has been thoroughly restored and reeiled (with main and lesser beams) in the old style. The fine collection of cards obtainable there will give one a good idea of the wealth of antiquity still left of the venerable monastic pile.

From Nivelles we proceed north to Braine-l'Alleud (nearer the Waterloo lion than Waterloo station itself), where the tower and nave of the church, though fairly modern, and tacked on to a simple chancel, are pleasing, and the situation, parallel with a narrow street and almost abutting on the corner of a small square, is picturesque enough for *particular* folk, especially when seen from the far side of the square, so as to get in the greater part of its east side.

The country is now only slightly hilly, at times, on the way to Hal via Clabecq and Rognon. Hal's Church of Our Lady is a superb example of fourteenth-century architecture ; the choir floor of the great structure is raised well above that of the nave. The handsome Renaissance reredos, with many medallions, was moved, a few years ago, to a side-chapel, and a modern Gothic one put in its place. The interior is of daring height, and the west wall has an unusual ornamentation of traceried arcade above the great entrance arch. In the porch under the tower, and guarded off by wrought-iron railings, are a number of

cannon-balls, which are stated to have been miraculously caught up in Our Lady's mantle when She appeared over the church while it was being besieged.

At the bottom of the sloping square, on the south-west, is an elegant brick and stone Renaissance town-hall, of stately proportions, and much bewindowed, with a profusion of graceful little louvres in the high-pitched roof. The rear side is much plainer, but not without interest, and the little square there gives a good view of it.

Our brief survey is now rapidly approaching its end, but, before closing, we can still find one or two more places of interest to the north of Brussels, which city we tram through, to save time, from the South to the North stations.

The line to Mechlin gives us two small old churches between Schaerbeek and Vilvorde, at which latter place, near the station, is a noteworthy specimen of a small town church, with richly traceried windows to its well-proportioned transept and choir apse. The western half is restored, rather stiffly to our mind, but the tower is attractive. It was at Vilvorde that Tyndale was put to death in connection with his publication of the translation of the Bible.

At Mechlin we branch off to Londerzeel, where the church has a beautiful early Gothic tower and high spire, reminding one of that of Waereghem, or of the Romanesque tower, with spire, at Audeghem, a mile or two from Termonde on the Alost side.

At Termonde we close our journeyings, as there is nothing worth mentioning between there and Ghent, whence we started.

The pre-war Termonde was a quiet little town of narrow streets, with two squares, the approaches to it from the station past a corner of a boulevard and over two swing bridges over the Dender, and through the fortifications, being as picturesque as one could well wish to see. The main street up to the lesser square was narrow, and the houses simple, with occasional small shops. The early Gothic tower, to a Renaissance church, in the corner of the square, still remains, but the church has been destroyed. A nightmare, a huge red brick and blue limestone modern Gothic church with twin spires, quite disfigured this old-fashioned quarter.

A bare strip of a street from this Place over a small bridge with wrought-iron railings brought one to the Grand Place, on which stood the Hôtel de Ville, sadly modernized of late years, excepting for the slender Gothic central tower, noted for its musical box chimes, and Corps de Garde, latterly Museum, with graceful octagonal corner turret, the renaissance portico with wrought-iron hand-rails having vanished since the first of our many visits there; and farther on, in the broad street behind, the cruciform Church of Notre Dame, to whose octagonal central tower a gigantic spire was added two or three years ago. Possibly the enemy had the contract for it, so as to use the necessary scaffolding to take their bearings towards Antwerp and Mechlin. It is not unlikely.

Termonde was the place to visit many times; and each time to find some fresh source of interest and charm. Moreover, it was easy of access—only about forty minutes by train from Ghent.

Naturally, in the foregoing pages we have had to omit a large number of villages or small towns (such as Sotteghem, near Alost); but even so, we venture to think that we have shown the small country to have been lavishly endowed—thickly bestrewn—with architectural buildings of unusual interest, even in the most unexpected quarters.

And it must be borne in mind that we have purposely omitted to deal with the larger towns to any extent, but devoted ourselves to the less well-known and smaller ones.

Belgium was, in fact, a country in which to spend a long life-time in order to study all its wealth of mediæval architecture—and that alone.



Antiquarian News.

PUBLICATIONS OF ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETIES.

THE pressure on our space this month is so great that notices of societies' publications must be very brief. Vol. ii., part i., of the *Proceedings of the Prehistoric Society of East Anglia* (1914-15) (London: H. K. Lewis and Co., Ltd. Price 3s. 6d. net) is a substantial issue of over 150 pages, with numerous plates. There are no fewer than twenty-one papers. We can name but a few. Mr. Reginald Smith writes on "High-Level Finds in the Upper Thames Valley," and Mr. W. G. Clarke on "Peddar's Way" and on "Two

North-West Suffolk Floors." Mr. J. R. Moir sends two contributions—"On the Further Discoveries of Flint Implements of Man beneath the Base of the Red Crag of Suffolk," and "A Series of Mineralized Bone Implements of a Primitive Type from below the Base of the Red and Coralline Crag of Suffolk." Among the other papers are—"The Occurrence of Palæoliths in North-East Lancashire," by Dr. T. E. Nuttall; "A Cave Site at Nettlebed, Oxon," by Mr. A. E. Peake; and "Implements of Les Eyzies-Type and a Working-Floor in the River Cray Valley," by Mr. R. H. Chandler. The whole volume bears witness to the remarkable energy and enthusiasm of the members of this young society.

The *Journal of the Friends Historical Society*, vol. xii., No. 3, has extracts from the President's address at the annual meeting on some of the items in the Swarthmoor Hall Account Book; notes on John Bellers, an early Quaker of note; a review by Miss C. Fell Smith of *Quaker Women*; and a delightful account, written to his daughters by William Doubleday in 1837, of how Queen Victoria received a deputation of Friends in "James's Palace."

The *Transactions of the Shropshire Archæological Society*, part i., for the current year, contains eleven papers. The most important of these is "The Members of Parliament for Bridgnorth from 1295 to 1885," by Henry T. Weyman, F.S.A. It contains biographies of the members, some of whom (as the late Lord Acton and Lord Chancellor Bromley) were men of considerable note. Miss Skeel contributes a letter dated in 1631 from the Steward of Ludlow Castle, giving a description of that historic building prior to the Civil War. Mr. H. E. Forrest sends a paper on "Some Old Shropshire Houses and their Owners." Topography is represented by papers on "Burwarton," and on "Sutton, near Shrewsbury," the registers of the latter place being also given. The paper which will probably excite most interest is a "Contemporary Letter as to the Death of Lord Clive." Historians have usually stated that the great Indian governor died by his own hand, having cut his throat with a penknife. Mr. Robert Pardoe, writing from Lincoln's Inn on November 26, 1774, only four days after Lord Clive's death, states that Lord Clive "had taken opium for many years, and, finding the disorder in his bowels very painful, he took a double dose against advice, and died in a fit." He adds that "the surmise of his dying unnaturally is without foundation." This letter was found amongst Bishop Cornewall's papers, and is contributed by Mr. Andrew South, a relative of the Bishop.

Vol. v., part iii., of the *Transactions of the East Herts Archæological Society*, besides the annual report and account of excursions and some miscellaneous, contains several papers of interest. Mr. Geoffrey Lucas opens with a careful architectural history of "All Saints' Church, St. Paul's Walden." A well-documented account of "Theobalds Park Wall," by Mr. Maberly Phillips, contains much local detail. Mr. W. B. Gerish sends short articles on "Hertfordshire Wills," "Signing the Covenant in 1643 at Walkern," "Cheshunt Nunnery," and "John

Morse Mullinger, 1802-1880." Among the other contents are "Japhet Crook"—a local seventeenth-century rascal—by Mr. E. E. Squires, and "Notes on the Manor-Houses of Hertfordshire," by Mr. A. W. Anderson. The part is well illustrated.

Ireland sends us the publications of three societies. Vol. xlv., part iii., of the *Journal* of the Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland is very largely occupied by freely illustrated notes on the places and antiquities visited in connection with various meetings and excursions of the Society. The *Journal* of the Cork Historical and Archaeological Society for July-September contains, *inter alia*, illustrated articles on "The Old Castles around Cork Harbour" and "Conna Castle"; "A Journal of the Movements of the French Fleet in Bantry Bay," communicated by Dr. P. G. Lee; and a paper on "A Cork Branch of the Rochford Family," by Mr. James Buckley. The third *Journal* is that of the Galway Archaeological and Historical Society—vol. ix., No. 1. It has a very interesting paper, well illustrated, by Mr. H. T. Knox, on the groups of mounds, pillar stones, earthworks, etc., at "Carnfree and Carnabreckna"; also an article on "The Mote of Oldcastle and the Castle of Rathgorgin," by Mr. G. H. Orpen; and "Notes on the Ordnance Survey Letters relating to the Barony of Dunkellin," by Miss M. Redington.

PROCEEDINGS OF ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETIES.

The annual meeting of the SHROPSHIRE ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY was held at Shrewsbury on October 13, under the presidency of the Rev. Prebendary Auden, F.S.A. The report stated that, owing to the war, the excavations at Wroxeter had had to be suspended. Six new trustees of the collections handed over by the Society to the Shrewsbury Museum had been appointed to watch over the interests of the Society in that relation. Mr. Bushe-Fox, who has superintended the Uriconium excavations, was present, and gave a résumé of the work done during the last three years. He said that they did the largest amount of work last summer; they uncovered about 2 acres altogether, and found the remains of many houses superimposed one upon another, the earlier ones of wattle and daub, and dating from A.D. 75 to 120. The coins ranged from the reign of the Emperor Claudius to about A.D. 393. The town seems to have been abandoned or destroyed about that period; but at present no evidence has been found that it was burnt or that the people were massacred. Some hundreds of brooches were found, some finely enamelled, some rings and cameos, etc. A large open space, 180 feet in length and 150 feet in breadth, surrounded by a double wall, was partly excavated; between these walls were probably tiers of seats, and the open space would be for the games and amusements of the populace.

At the meeting of the ROYAL ARCHÆOLOGICAL INSTITUTE on November 3, the paper read was "The Will of Master William Doune, Archdeacon of Leicester," by Mr. A. Hamilton Thompson.

The opening meeting of the HISTORIC SOCIETY OF LANCASHIRE AND CHESHIRE was, by kind permission of the Libraries, Museum, and Arts Committee, held at the Reference Library, Liverpool, on Thursday, October 28. The paper for the evening was read by Mr. G. T. Shaw, the City Librarian, and dealt with the ancient deeds and manuscripts in the Reference and Hornby Libraries. An extremely interesting and important series of documents was placed on exhibition, and these were described in considerable detail by Mr. Shaw. One of the most remarkable of the letters was one from Queen Elizabeth, dealing with the question of munitions of war, at the time of the Armada, 1588, which bore a characteristic signature of the Virgin Queen.

At a meeting of the RUTLAND ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY, held at the Town Hall, Stamford, on October 14, Mr. Sandall read a paper on the subject of the Phillips collection of Stamford books and pamphlets, and also exhibited (by kind permission of the Mayor) a few of Stamford's Charters. He also commented on the fact that the date A.D. 972, which is inscribed upon the banner of the Corporation, had, he believed, been misunderstood by very many people as indicating the date of Stamford's earliest Charter, and he desired to correct that misunderstanding. Mr. Sandall stated that, though the Corporation were unable to boast of a Charter granted to Stamford at that early date, yet there is good evidence that Stamford was a Royal Borough in King Edgar's time, and in a Charter granted by that King in 972 to the Monastery of Medeshampsted (the then name of the Abbey of Peterborough) a Mint at Stamford was set up, and it is also mentioned in that Charter that at that period Stamford was a market town. That it was then an important town is confirmed by Leland in his "Itinerary" (vol. vii., p. 10), where he says: "Stamford was privilegyd but in Kyng Edward's days for a borowe, as concerning a place in the Parliament house, yet it was a borowe town in Kyng Edgar's time, and then and syns it hathe allway longyd to the Croune." Thus, on the authority of Leland, although we Stamfordians cannot produce a Royal Charter dated in 972, we can say that in King Edgar's reign, and at the date of the Charter given to the Abbot of Peterborough, Stamford was a *Royal Borough*, a designation confirmed by Domesday Book in 1086, where it is referred to as "*the Royal Borough of Stamford*." At the date of the survey the King held seventy mansions, besides six hundred acres of arable land, and the King's customs from the town produced him twenty-eight pounds yearly, thus substantiating and confirming the title of *Royal Borough*. The real meaning, therefore, of the year 972 being inscribed upon the Corporation's banner is to claim that the town can give satisfactory documentary evidence that at that date it was a Royal Borough and market town. It was also in 972 that the Mint was set up in Stamford which was authorized under King Edgar's Charter granted to the Abbey of Peterborough.

Other meetings have been those of the CHESTER ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY on October 19, when Mr. R. M. Montgomery read a paper describing "Some

Deeds relating to Land on the North Side of Eastgate Street, 1389-1688"; the BIRMINGHAM ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY on October 20; the BRIGHTON ARCHÆOLOGICAL CLUB on October 26; the YORK ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY on the same date, when the Rev. A. A. R. Gill lectured on "The Augustinian Priory of Warter"; and the SOCIETY OF BIBLICAL ARCHÆOLOGY" on November 10, when Professor L. W. King read a paper on "Recent and Future Work in Mesopotamia."



Reviews and Notices of New Books.

THE ANTIQUITY OF MAN. By Arthur Keith, M.D., F.R.S. With 189 illustrations. London: *Williams and Norgate*, 1915. Demy 8vo., pp. xx + 519. Price 10s. 6d. net.

Dr. Keith approaches this complex subject from the point of view of the human anatomist, and not only deals with recent finds all over the world (five chapters are devoted to the Piltdown skull), but courageously reviews the historic discoveries of the last century. It is likely to be the standard work on the subject for many years to come. Of late years evidence has been rapidly accumulating, and Dr. Keith describes and illustrates each find, and fits it into an ordered sequence. He points out that Neanderthal man, with his great eyebrow ridges and his numerous simian traits, did not represent a stage in the evolution of modern man, ancestors of whom were his contemporaries, and that in very early times humanity was broken up into distinct genera, with a tendency to produce varieties or species. There is proof that man of a modern build of body was in existence in the middle of the Pleistocene period, and presumptive evidence that he was already evolved at the close of the Pliocene, as only by this means can the differentiation and distribution of the present races of mankind be accounted for. Both Neanderthal man and the modern species of man had large brains in mid-Pleistocene times, and the most feasible explanation is that this was a common inheritance from their Pliocene ancestor. Dr. Keith considers that neither *Pithecanthropus* nor *Eoanthropus* was in the direct line of ancestry either of Neanderthal or modern man, and that the human and anthropoid lines of descent separated in pre-Miocene times. "There is not," he says, "a single fact known to me which makes the existence of a human form in the Miocene period an impossibility."

* * *

ROSALBA'S JOURNAL AND OTHER PAPERS. By Austin Dobson. Six illustrations. London: *Chatto and Windus*, 1915. Crown 8vo., pp. xii + 304. Price 6s.

Another volume of Mr. Dobson's collected papers is very welcome. Written with his delightful ease and grace of style, they once more reveal his intimate knowledge of both the highways and byways of eighteenth century life and literature. The opening essay, which gives the volume its title, deals with the journal of the once famous miniaturist and pastelist,

whose industry and undoubted talents earned well-deserved success. Among the eight other papers the most attractive, perhaps, is a pleasant sketch of life at Streatham Place, where Johnson was the centre of talk and received the devoted attention of Mrs. Thrale, where Fanny Burney talked and listened, Sophy Sireatfield wept at will, Dr. Burney gave harpsichord lessons to "Queenie" Thrale, and where many others, bearers of well known names, helped at one time or another to complete the circle around the hospitable brewer and his vivacious wife. In "The Gordon Riots," Mr. Dobson repeats effectively a thrice-told tale, while "Prior's 'Peggy'"—the kindly hostess and omnivorous collector, the Duchess of Portland—should send its readers back to Mrs. Delany's pleasant volumes of epistolary chit-chat. "The Early Years of Madame Royale" is a graver essay, but makes excellent reading—as indeed does every essay in the volume. The story of "A Literary Printer"—John Nichols—well illustrates the author's wide and varied knowledge of the literary detail of his favourite century; while "A New Dialogue of the Dead"—a conversation in the Shades between Fielding and Arthur Murphy—is an exhilarating exercise in the Lucianic manner. The paper on that extraordinary "projector" and adventurer in all sorts of literary and dramatic work, Aaron Hill, whose claims to recognition as a critic in some respects in advance of his age deserve more attention than they have received, is a masterly piece of work. Of less interest is the essay on "Falconer's 'Shipwreck.'" Mr. Dobson's touch is as certain, his knowledge as inexhaustible, as ever. May he give us many more volumes of eighteenth-century studies.

* * *

THE SOCIAL HISTORY OF SMOKING. By G. L. Apperson. London: *Martin Secker*, 1914 [1915]. Post 8vo., pp. 255. Price 6s. net.

As the author of this book is editor of the *Antiquary* it would hardly be becoming to express any opinion upon it in these pages. But perhaps a quotation or two from the preface, indicating the scope of the work, may be permitted. The author claims that it "is the first attempt to write the history of smoking in this country from the social point of view. There have been many books written about tobacco... but hitherto no one has told the story of the fluctuations of fashion in respect of the practice of smoking." "The tobacco-pipe was popular among every section of society in this country in an amazingly short space of time after smoking was first practised for pleasure, and retained its ascendancy for no inconsiderable period." Decline began in the latter part of the seventeenth century, and smoking fell more and more under the ban of fashion, till "early in the nineteenth century tobacco-smoking had reached its nadir from the social point of view." Then came the revival by means of cigar and later of cigarette, the gradual breaking-down of social restrictions and conventions—"until at the present day tobacco-smoking in England—by pipe or cigar or cigarette—is more general, more continuous, and more free from conventional restrictions than at any period since the early days of its triumph in the first decades of the seventeenth century." The outbreak of the war delayed the publication of the book for a year. It abounds with anecdote.

THE STORY OF THE TOWER OF LONDON. By René Francis. With 20 Collotypes and an etched Frontispiece by Louis Weirter, R.B.A. London: G. G. Harrap and Co., 1915. 4to., pp. 269. Price: 20s. net.

Of the making of books about the Tower of London there is assuredly no end. "I have endeavoured," says Mr. Francis, "in this work to bring out the historical aspect of the Tower of London in its relation to the history of England, and more especially to show the character of that history rather than the mere facts." We are not very sure that he has succeeded; but at least he has produced a book which is both readable and legible. His somewhat panoramic chapters, which suffer occasionally from exuberance of phraseology, do certainly give a vivid series of historical pictures. Their readableness is beyond dispute, and on the whole they are a faithful reflection of such scenes of English history as are mirrored in the grim annals of the wonderful old fortalice. We have said that the book too is legible. It is set forth most admirably printed in bold type on excellent paper. Both in typography and general "get up" it is a beautiful example of the art and craft of book-making. Mr. Weirter's illustrations are effective and suggestive, though somewhat too heavily touched with gloom throughout. They make a fine picture-gallery, however, and are admirably suited to the text.

* * *

CITIES IN EVOLUTION: An Introduction to the Town Planning Movement and to the Study of Civics. By Patrick Geddes. With 59 illustrations. London: Williams and Norgate, 1915. Demy 8vo., pp. xvi + 409. Price 7s. 6d. net.

Mr. Geddes is member and honorary librarian of the Town Planning Institute, and is otherwise well qualified to write an agreeable and helpful book on this branch of civic awakening, which seems destined to make an abiding impression on this and other countries as soon as this awful war wave gives man time to breathe and think. The book was in type before the war, but not a line nor word has since been altered, and only the closing, very feeble sentence added; it is well to remember this, otherwise the criticism and appreciations by German critics could not fail to jar on the ordinary reader's susceptibilities. As it is, it would have been far better to have omitted altogether the German chapters, and especially the fulsome account of the lavish entertainment at Cologne during a recent Eastertide (apparently the one immediately preceding the war) of a hundred Town Planning members of various associations from England, Scotland, and Ireland. Mr. Geddes waxes eloquent over the "splendid hospitality, at once elaborate and dignified," which was extended to them by the Burgomaster and his colleagues, over the long procession of well-appointed private motors, "each vehicle thoughtfully adorned with a couple of little flags, the city's banner on one side and the Union Jack on the other," which took the visitors over all the show parts of the town, both ancient and modern; and, with evident gusto, over the glories of the public banquet, and "the mutual toasts and innumerable English and German speeches, each more glowing and effusive than the last." He, nevertheless,

admits that they were "justly battered about our national passion for constructing Dreadnoughts." Evidently these English visitors were completely gulled by their clever hosts, whose main object, so successfully achieved, was to lull their guests into a false idea of security and friendliness. There can be no doubt, in the light of after events, that the majority of their hosts were well aware of the near approach of the carefully-prepared storm, and even laughing in their sleeve at the gullibility of their guests.

Apart from chapters ix. and x., this volume possesses a distinct value in the various suggestions that it sets forth as to the improvement of the houses of the people. Perhaps the best parts of the book are the four last pages of the Bibliography of the subject, or, as the author prefers to call it, "Suggestions as to Books."

* * *

THE VILLAGE CHURCH. By P. H. Ditchfield, M.A., F.S.A. With 15 illustrations. London: Methuen and Co., Ltd., 1915. Crown 8vo., pp. xiv + 304. Price 5s. net.

Mr. Ditchfield is an indefatigable popularizer of antiquarian knowledge. On the fly-leaf to this volume is printed a list of fifteen books from his pen, and the list is by no means exhaustive. He is a facile writer, and his chapters are always readable. The volume before us is a characteristic example of his skilful and easy handling in a popular way of a well-worn theme. Mr. Ditchfield's book is not intended for and will not appeal to the ecclesiologist. The more serious students will pick one or two holes in it; but it is not worth while to point out the few slips—they will not lessen the value of the book as a guide to the cyclist or motorist or pedestrian (if any such be left) as to what to look for in the beautiful old country churches which such folk rightly like to look into in the course of their peregrinations, and is a guide also to the meaning of many things that they will see in the time-honoured fanes. The reader—and the stay-at-home can enjoy the book just as much as the wanderer—is taken systematically round and into and over the fabric of our churches. Their exteriors and interiors, their towers and spires, porches and doors, and fonts, bells and windows, screens and lofts, furnishings and fittings, are all passed in review. Mr. Ditchfield does not profess to give us a learned ecclesiological treatise, but his book should do much to help the unlearned visitor to our old churches both to understand what he sees and to know what to look for (and where to look) of interest and suggestion. The illustrations are excellent.

* * *

ANTIQUE FURNITURE. By Fred W. Burgess. With 126 illustrations. London: George Routledge and Sons, Ltd., 1915. 8vo., pp. xii + 499. Price 7s. 6d. net.

In these days of financial stress and strain, when economy is preached by all and practised by some, it is to be feared that dealers in antique furniture are having rather a bad time; and it shows some courage to publish such a book as this at the present time. The "antique furniture" dealt with by Mr. Burgess is that (with few exceptions) of this country of the last three or four hundred years. He devotes a few chapters

to earlier furniture, but he reaches the Tudor period by p. 66. The book is written primarily for the collector—or for the “home connoisseur,” as Mr. Burgess prefers to call him—but it contains much information on the general history of furniture during the centuries indicated, and to a considerable extent also on the technicalities of construction. Mr. Burgess knows his subject well and on the whole is a trustworthy guide. An outstanding feature of this nicely produced book—which is stated to be “the first volume in the ‘Home Connoisseur’ Series, which is intended to cover the whole field of household curios”—is the number and quality of the illustrations. These numerous photographs of examples are well chosen and without exception thoroughly well reproduced. They are excellent aids to the text.

* * *

LIFE OF VISCOUNT BOLINGBROKE. By Arthur Hassall, M.A. Oxford: *B. H. Blackwell*, 1915. Crown 8vo., pp. xiv. + 224. Price 3s. 6d. net.

We much regret that the extreme pressure on our space in this last issue of the *Antiquary* prevents us from dealing with this welcome volume at the length which it deserves. Mr. Hassall's short *Life of Bolingbroke* was originally published in the “Statesmen Series” of 1889, when it had an appreciative reception. Since that date much fresh light has been thrown on the history of Bolingbroke's period, and not only a revision but to a large extent a re-writing of the book has been necessitated. The result is before us in a book which shows every sign not only of thorough knowledge of the period and acquaintance with the best sources of information, old and new, but of capacity for dealing with the many difficulties which Bolingbroke's career presents, of disentangling causes and results, with a clear presentation of the whole intricate story. All Mr. Hassall's conclusions may not command general assent among historical students, but he has at least shown that there is good reason for reconsidering some of the opinions which are commonly held concerning the character and motives of Lord Bolingbroke.

* * *

OLD LONDON'S SPAS, BATHS, AND WELLS. By Septimus Sunderland, M.D. With 36 illustrations. London: *John Bale, Sons, and Danielsson, Ltd.*, 1915. Post 8vo., pp. xii + 169. Price 7s. 6d.

Part of this book was given by the author as a presidential address to the Balneological and Climatological Section of the Royal Society of Medicine. It is now published with additions and emendations in an attempt, says Dr. Sunderland, “to present a brief account more satisfactory to myself of the Old London spas, baths, and wells.” There is not much that is new in the book. Most of its contents may be found in one or other of the many books on London—especially in such a work as Mr. A. S. Foord's *Springs, Streams and Spas of London*. But Dr. Sunderland's book is on a smaller scale than the last-named, and may be recommended as giving a clear and well-written account of the various baths and spas and wells of Old London. To many, however, the chief recommendation of the volume will be its illustrations. These are chiefly from old prints and are capably reproduced. They form a very pleasant gallery of views of bygone London scenes. The

London collector should buy this book if only for the sake of the illustrations.

* * *

WILLIAM DE COLCHESTER, ABBOT OF WESTMINSTER. By E. H. Pearce, Canon of Westminster. Six illustrations. London: *Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge*, 1915. Fcap. 8vo., pp. 92. Price 1s. 6d. net.

This little book is an expansion of a Friday evening discourse at the Royal Institution. William of Colchester is the Abbot figured (with Henry V.) in the Kelvin memorial window in the nave of the abbey. Little hitherto has been known of him, but Canon Pearce has gone to the Muniment Room and from some of the thousands of documents there preserved has drawn the materials for this most interesting sketch of Abbot William's ecclesiastical and domestic life. It is a valuable piece of first-hand historical constructive work, which incidentally throws more than one sidelight of interest on the religious and social and domestic life of the time. There is a good index.

* * *

THE STORY OF THE “GRAFTON” PORTRAIT OF WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE. By Thomas Kay. Sixteen illustrations. London: *S. W. Partridge and Co., Ltd.*, 1914. Demy 8vo., pp. 86. Price 5s. net.

In this neatly produced book we are told the story of the painting which the author, now deceased, considered to be a genuine portrait of Shakespeare. The panel had for long been in the possession of a family at Grafton Regis, Northamptonshire, and bears upon it an age “24” and a date “1588.” Mr. Kay gives what he considered good reasons for believing the painting to be a genuine original of the date named, but they will not bear investigation. The book contains a full account of the history of and associations connected with Grafton House, part of the plunder from which in 1643 Mr. Kay thought it to be. This matter is interesting, and the whole little book is readable; but Mr. Kay deluded himself about the portrait. We have not space to discuss the matter here—indeed, it is hardly worth while—but no good judge could believe, as Mr. Kay seeks to prove, that the personal features in the portrait coincide with those of the Stratford oil painting which many consider to be the original of the Droeshout Engraving. Any other evidence produced is of the flimsiest character, and there is really nothing to prove any connection at all with Grafton House.

* * *

To the *Essex Review*, October, Mr. W. Gurney Benham contributes an illustrated paper on “The Reputed Arms of the East Saxons”; Dr. Andrew Clark prints nine letters, with annotations, which illustrate the rivalry of parties in the parish of Great Waltham, 1679-1684; and there is a sketch of “The Smyth Family of Berechurch Hall. *History*, Vol. IV., No. 4 has, among much other noteworthy matter, articles on “John Bull in English Literature,” by Mr. A. G. Heath; “The Medieval Apprentice,” by Miss Monica Ewer; and “The Lord Keepership,” by Mr. T. Bruce Dilks. There is also a suggestive paper on “History Teachers and the Boy Scout Movement,” by Mr. Alan F. Hattersley. The new part, Vol. II., Part 13, of Mr. H. Harrison's valuable

dictionary of *Surnames of the United Kingdom* takes the alphabet from Stonehill to Tapeser. Many names of interest are dealt with, including Strang(e)-ways, Surrey, Talbot and Tanqueray. We have also received the *Indian Antiquary*, August, and *Rivista d'Italia*, October 31.



Correspondence.

OLD NUMERALS.

TO THE EDITOR.

Mr. Hems's suggestions on this subject are interesting. I have some recollection of a similar nonsense rhyme which I heard at Hampstead, about 1865:

"Eena, dena, depra, dena;
Dima, dormer, dema, nike;
Ikey, pikey, dormy, nikey;
Dee porn tuch."

WALTER LYLE BIGGS.

30, Argyle Street, Ilfley Road,
Oxford.

October 16, 1915.

TO THE EDITOR.

With reference to the "counting-out" rhymes mentioned by various correspondents, the following have been forwarded to me by my father, Francis Darwin, of Creskeld, who now, in his ninety-first year, well remembers them being used by the boys at Richmond School, Yorkshire, about the year 1838:

Onery	Hurley
Twoery	Burley
Dickery	Bounce and Trumpet
Seven	Easty
Micatarny	Cordy
Ten or	Humperty
Eleven	March
Pin-Pan	Ink
Whisky Dan	Pink
Ditherem	Pen and Ink
Dotherem	O—U—T
	spells
Twenty-yan	Out.

It would be interesting to know if some of these words are relics of Anglo-Saxon, Danish, or Celtic, and perhaps one of your correspondents may be able to throw some light on the subject. No doubt, in a district like Swaledale, Celtic must have long lingered amongst the people.

A. W. DARWIN.

The Rectory, Stonham Aspal,
Stowmarket.

October 15, 1915.

AN INSCRIPTION AT ORMAIZTEGUI, GUIPUSCOA, SPAIN.

TO THE EDITOR.

The house called *Bergeldegi* (which means Orchard Place), in St. Andrews Street, at Ormaiztegui,

in Guipúscua, the Baskish-speaking, North-Eastern Province of Spain, bears the following inscription:

† STET PORTA HEC, DONEC
IO, LVPVS DE ARANDIA ROME PENS
TOLET PORTIO? RECIOR S: ANDRE
VIDEAM FINEM CAL. MAY. 1594
RAT T? DR. A. V. F

I was told there that no one could properly translate it. The first four lines appear to mean: "Let this door stand until I, Lope de Arandia, Pensioner of Rome, Prebendary of Toledo, Rector of St. Andrew, see my end. The Calends of May, 1594." The fifth is perhaps *post-mortem*, in the sense of "Let the author of the whole work repose! He saw his (or perhaps its) end." The sign †, like a dotless note of interrogation, at the end of *portio*, stands for *navius*. Except in the word *IO*, the Castilian equivalent of *EGO*, there is a dot over each I, and even over that signifying a thousand in the Arabic date. *Arandia*, in Baskish, means *Ciruelal* in Castilian—i.e., *place of wild plum-trees*, which in that parish are common. They bear *thorns*; and the proper sense of *aran* seems to be *thorn*. It may be connected in origin with *cirin* in Welsh, meaning *sloes*, wild *plums*, whence *cirinydd*, *plum-trees*, was made. It is, however, just possible that the root-idea in both languages is *r*, the Baskish for *stone*, the *plum-stone* in this case.

EDWARD S. DODGSON.

AN INSCRIBED STONE, NEAR BARMOUTH.

TO THE EDITOR.

In the Church of Llanaber, one and a-half miles from Barmouth, N. Wales, there is an ancient stone with a much obliterated inscription on it. The letters appear to be:

CAEJEXI
MOIEO
ICIU(?)

This stone was formerly used as a foot-bridge over the Ceilwart Brook.

Another example of ancient stones being put to such indignity that I know of is St. Cadvan's Stone at Towyn, the inscription on which is interpreted as: "The body of Cyngan is on the side where the marks will be. Under a similar mound is extended Cadvan; sad that it should enclose the praise of the earth; may he rest without blemish."

This stone was used as a gatepost.

If any of your readers could give me information as to the presence of other such stones in churches, or in use as gateposts or other base uses, I should be very grateful.

G. W. B. HUNTINGFORD,
Stanford, Faringdon,
Berks.

ERRATA.—October *Antiquary*, p. 397, col. 2, lines 7, 8 and 11, for "Banff" read "Bamff." November *Antiquary*, p. 437, col. 2, line 8, for "Dechegares" read "Dechepares"; p. 440, col. 2, in Whitford sundial inscription, transfer "mae" from end of first line to beginning of second line.

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